AUCTION SALES.
...M. A. BUTTERS & CO.

...LAST CALL!
...ND THE BUGLE!
...W THE HORN!
...T THE DRUM!

...r in the army of young men and maidens, ...mothers, husbands, wives, clerks, book-keepers, ...printers, policemen, and railroad officials, ...great
...Sale at Butters' Auction Rooms,
...os. 55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
ON
...DAY EVENING, JULY 14,
At Half-past 7 O'clock.

...$10 Down and $5 a Month,
...WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF
...n and Top Buggies,
TO CLOSE INVOICES,
...DAY, July 15, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East ...
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...and Auction Sale
...T ELMHURST,
(Formerly known as Cottage Hill),
...WEDNESDAY, July 16, '73,
...At 12 o'clock m., on the ground.
...SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave ...lls-st. Depot at 10 o'clock on the ...g of the sale. A FREE LUNCH will ...ed on the ground at 11 o'clock a. m. ...ll sell

200
...ICE BUILDING LOTS,
...g on wide and spacious avenues.
...OUR HANDSOME
...Two-Story Dwellings,
Each with a large lot 100 feet front.
...WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

...e of Dry Goods,
...RSDAY, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 East ...
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...y ELISON & FOSTER.
...rn Out, Turn Out
FOR THE GREAT
...al Estate Sale.
...ill be the last and only chance ...s locality. H. E. PICKET, ...r, has ordered a
...BRILLIANT
...UCTION SALE
...he remainder of his choice ...property, consisting of
...SPLENDID LOTS
ON
...day, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
...N THE GROUND.
...ter lots are not to be had in ...go. Let the occasion be a ...ND and MEMORABLE ONE. ...y and magnificent canvas pa..., not to be surpassed on the ...nent, and used only by Elison ...ster, will be erected on the ...d for the accommodation of ...attending the sale.
...Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

...BANKRUPT SALE OF
...ble City Real Estate,
At Public Auction, for Cash,
...hursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.,
...ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.

...SGOOD & WILLIAMS.
AT AUCTION.
...OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873. NUMBER 329.

CLOTHING.

FINE CLOTHING AT COST.

WE HAVE STILL LEFT

A Fine Assortment

OF

Blue Flannel and White Duck Suits,
Alpaca and Mohair Sacks and Dusters
White Marseilles and Duck Vests,
Boys' and Children's Linen Suits,

Which we offer at actual cost previous to removal, Aug. 1.

Edwards, Bluett & Co.,
45 & 47 West Madison-st.,
And 308 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBOLDT PARK BUILDING LOTS.

The Most Profitable Investment in the Market.

100 Lots, of 50 feet front each, are now offered by us, on usual terms, at prices ranging from $25 to $40 per front foot, bounded on the east by California-av., on the west by Humboldt Boulevard, lying between Humboldt Park and Armitage Road.

This property adjoins Humboldt Depot on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, is within four miles of the old Court House, and can be reached by sidewalks, paved and macadamized streets. It is situated higher than any property within the same distance from the city, and affords a beautiful prospective in every direction.

Go and see the property, and for further information apply to

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Rooms 5 & 6, Greenebaum's Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property. [illegible] JONAS HUTCHINSON, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRACTICAL MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

CONTENTS:

Sir James Young and the Paraffin-Oil Trade of Scotland.
The Mendelssohn and the Mining Industry of the Ural.
The Silk Industries of Italy.
The Coal Fields of Great Britain.
Pneumatic Dispatch, Passenger, Postal, Parcel, and Telegraphic.
On the Various Systems of Cooling the Air.
The Influence of Photography on Engineering Tasks.
Improved Safe Protector.

With many other papers of great value, copiously illustrated.

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to [illegible].

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

[illegible]

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

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TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

SUMMER RESORT.

OCONOMOWOC.

[illegible] Address D. W. SMALL, Oconomowoc, Wis.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination: CLASS NO. 123, FOR JULY 14, 1873. [illegible]

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

[illegible] E. E. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

[illegible] E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

[illegible]

I. O. of O. F.

[illegible] OTTO WEIPPIA, N. G. E. D. SHULL, Sec.

COAL.

COAL COAL

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,

Miners and Shippers of and Dealers in

WILKESBARRE COAL.

Retail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

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No. 71 Washington-st.

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Agent for Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

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COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

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MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those who credit. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 149 Madison-st., Chicago.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 15 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER I. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies... 2 cts.	100 Copies... 75 cts.
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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

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BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 40 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting an efficient working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest Improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of T. E. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

LAUNDRY.

ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Branch Offices, { Anderson's, 145 East Madison-st. / Burke & Kehoe, 78 West Madison-st.

Special attention given to family washing. Goods called for and delivered promptly.

FOR SALE.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court," Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

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DRY GOODS!

To reduce stock we still continue to offer

AT COST,

Our Entire assortment of

Black and Colored Silks,
Paisley and Ottoman Shawls,
Lace Shawls, Sacques, and Fichus,
Black and Colored Mohairs,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Plain and Striped Grenadines,
Striped and Brocaded Japanese Silks,
Summer Goods of all descriptions,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves,
Linen Tablings, Towels, and Napkins,
1,000 Ladies' and Children's Parasols,
1,000 Ivory, Silk, and Satin Fans,
25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries at half price.

Above goods will be found 20 per cent below the prices in other stores.

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224 & 226 West Madison-st.,
NEAR PEORIA.

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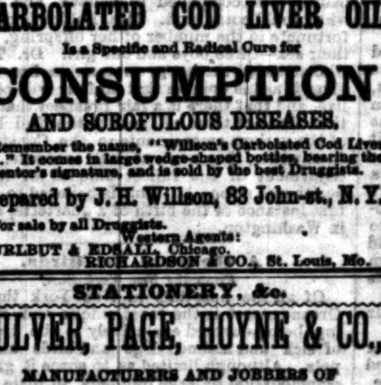
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We are now prepared to accept risks for this new Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

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WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

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For sale by all Druggists.
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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER,

BLANK BOOKS, & STATIONERY,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD,

General Passenger Department,

CHICAGO, July 14, 1873.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad have removed their Ticket and Freight Office from 83 West Madison-st. to Grand Pacific Hotel, fronting on Clark-st.

A. M. SMITH,
G. P. A.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago,

JUNE 14, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will be held at the office of said Corporation, No. 87 Washington-st., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Corporation so that the same shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Secretary of Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

FOREIGN.

Reported Conspiracy to Rob the Shah of His Diamond Overcoat.

The Romanist Tendency of the Anglican Church Discussed in the House of Lords.

Sequestrations in Cuba Annulled by the Spanish Government.

President MacMahon on the National Policy of France.

The Carlists Masters of the Situation at Cartagena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Correspondent* publishes the story of a conspiracy to rob the Shah of Persia of his jewels. The party consisted of three remarkable men, criminals of the first water, yet who were totally unknown to the London police, and indeed though often arrested, had never been convicted of any felony. They were Col. Algernon Bignor Hawkins, the leader of the party and organizer of the conspiracy; Serafino, his other name not known—a Jew diamond broker of Marseilles, and Baron Narses Migraditch Dadian, formerly a seraff, or money-lender, of Aleppo, but lately of London and Paris, an Eutichian Armenian, and said to be connected with the eminent Oglon-Dadian family which so long has managed the finances of the Sublime Porte. The fourth and last actor in the conspiracy was Toby Spring, a first-class burglar and safe-blower. Toby Spring was left in London while the others went to Moscow and managed to get Narses attached in some capacity to the Shah's suite. Hawkins then hastened to London, rented a handsome, furnished house in the neighborhood of Portman Square, hired a retinue of flunkies, and gave himself out for an American nabob, who had come to spend a few weeks in the great city, and especially to give some recreation to his daughter, just finishing her education at a fashionable pension on the Loire. It had been designed to commit the robbery while the Shah was surrounded by his retinue and guards in Buckingham Palace, but this idea was given up for the safer one of inducing the Shah to visit the house, and while there to get possession of his jewels. According to the story, an appointment was made for the Shah to visit Hawkins at his house, his so-called daughter being the attraction. When Narses was made aware of his success, he got intoxicated by smoking opium and was seen in that condition on the street. A detective followed that the Persian might not come to harm and saw him go to Hawkins' office, knock for admittance, and that the door was opened by Toby Spring, whom he recognized. Thinking that Narses had fallen among thieves, the detective got assistance, and forced his way into the house. Tobey was secured, also Serafino. Hawkins made his escape but Narses in his fright and delirium made straight for the river and was drowned. Serafino made a partial confession, and surrendered a quantity of burglars' tools and the plot was disclosed.

The heaviest burden of the chest fell upon poor Gen. Hadji Dschellalleddin, who has been permanently disgraced, and was sent home to Persia by the next steamer of the Peninsular & Oriental Line.

A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by lightning, swept over Yorkshire yesterday. The crops were greatly damaged, and several persons were killed.

In the House of Peers this evening Lord Cranmore read the Archbishop's reply to the Church Association, showing a tendency in the Church of England towards Catholicism, and moved that a committee be appointed to consider what legislation is needed to check the evil. He supported the motion in a long speech, in the course of which he read passages from the petitions of 483 clergymen of the Established Church, asking for the appointment of confessors and the restoration of those Popish practices which the Reformation abolished. He wanted to know by what casuistry English clergymen, holding such doctrines, retained their positions in the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the noble Lord had stated the question fairly. It was no wonder that the popular feelings were working upon this subject. There was good cause for alarm. The power of the Bishops to remedy the abuses should be increased.

The Bishop of Salisbury declared that the positions taken by Lord Cranmore were unassailable, but he thought the motion inopportune. The confessional was so contrary to British feeling that an attempt to introduce it could only be considered wild and visionary. The 483 clergymen who had signed the petition constituted only 2½ per cent of the clerical body of the Church.

The Archbishop of York expressed the opinion that whatever was done in the matter should come from the Church and not the legislature. He, therefore, was opposed to the motion, but he declared he would use every exertion to prevent the prayer-book from becoming Romanized.

The motion was then negatived, and their Lordships rose.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lawson gave notice that he should move in the next House that the ancient custom of expelling strangers from the galleries be abolished, except on certain rare occasions.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway County, gave notice of an early motion looking to the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House. He complained that the reports as at present made were partisan in character, and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

The journeymen carpenters and masons of this city have made a demand for an increase of wages with payments at noon on Saturday. Conferences held with the master-builders and masons have failed to result in a settlement of differences, and a general strike is threatened on Saturday next.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 14.—The successes of the Carlists, and the outbreak and atrocities at Alcoy, have awakened a strong feeling against the insurgents. War meetings are being held in the provinces. At Barcelona a large meeting was held last night.

The Spanish Government has promulgated a decree annulling all edicts of sequestration placed upon the property of the rebels and rebel sympathizers in Cuba.

Gen. Velarde entered Alcoy yesterday with a strong column of troops. The militia of the province had already taken possession of the town, having reduced the insurgents to submission, and taken away their arms. The ringleaders of the revolt, however, had escaped from town before Velarde arrived.

A detachment of the Government troops at Puenti la Reina has surrendered to the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 14.—Advices from Carlist sources state that several thousand muskets have been landed on the coast of Biscay and distributed to Carlist recruits. The same report asserts that the supporters of Don Carlos are gaining ground with such rapidity, and their numbers are so steadily on the increase, that there is a general cry from all the Republican commanders in the north for reinforcements, in order to hold their ground.

MADRID, July 14.—The insurgents in Cartagena are masters of the entire town, with the exception of the arsenal. It is feared the latter cannot hold out long, and with the ships in the docks will fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Contreras is reported to be the leader of the insurrection.

The Minister of War has left Madrid for Cartagena, but, at the last accounts, was unable to proceed beyond the station at Palmas.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Department of State is informed by cable telegram from our Minister at Madrid that the Spanish Government has issued a decree rescinding all embargoes, and ordering the immediate restoration of all property heretofore seized for political offenses in Cuba.

MADRID, July 14.—Details of the recent disorders in Alcoy show that while the rioters held the city ten houses were burned, fifty persons killed, and many wounded. A great reaction in favor of order has manifested itself in Malaga. Gens. Carvajal and Nouvillas have arrived in Madrid.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 14.—President MacMahon, in conversation with a correspondent, says: "The real Government of this country (France) is now vested in the Ministry, and I am firmly convinced that the only change which they will introduce into the Republic will be to carry out the programme which the late Government proved itself incapable of doing. We are not impolitic to take any steps similar to those of the Empire, but everything that can be done to insure the Pope's safety and the necessary liberties of all shall be done. It is directly against the interests of Italy to expel the Pope from his dominions; for, were he obliged to take refuge in a foreign country, the Catholics of all the world would unite in crying "Shame!" against Italy, and public opinion would be excited against the Italian Government to such an extent that not only would our interference become compulsory, but it might also become the signal for a European war, from which Italy has little to hope, and everything to fear. In accepting the Presidency, I did not look into the future, but only to the right and left of me, where I saw men of every shade of political opinion ready to tear each other to pieces and lead a crowd of ignorant and naive electors to do as much. The necessity of saving the army, our only hope for the maintenance of our country in the rank to which it belongs, out of this hideous scramble for power and profit, was the uppermost thought in my mind when the offer of the Presidency was made to me. To reorganize the army and make it the bulwark of French liberty ought to be the aim of every true Frenchman. There is no reason why the present regime, in its amended constitutional form, with a military executive who should reign over the country and rule over the army, should not become established in France. When the words 'Empire' and 'Republic' become synonymous with discipline, every citizen a soldier and every soldier the servant of the Republic, there will be as little strife in the country as to who shall be Minister as there is at present as to who shall be Marshal."

VERSAILLES, July 14.—The sitting of the Assembly to-day was universally disorderly. A bill was before the Chamber authorizing "the Permanent Committee during the recess to sanction the prosecutions against the insulters of the Assembly." During the discussion of this measure there was an indescribable tumult.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The tea-laden steamer Drummond Castle from Shanghai, for London, was wrecked May 31 on the Chusan group. All hands were saved.

The office of the *Japan Mail* has been destroyed by fire.

Trade in Japan was extremely dull. Farmers were alarmed about the rice crop.

From the interior of Japan we have news of a mob violence and the burning of several prisoners by the mob.

By an order of the Education Department of Japan, in future all foreign teachers will be obliged to procure license, and no teacher of the Christian religion shall be employed.

THE WEST INDIES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Haytien Consul at this port has received advices from Turk's Island, dated 7th inst., stating that Capt. Bowe, commander of the New York, a schooner, was arrested by the British authorities there for debt, at the instance of one Wilson. The American Consul at Turk's Island has written to Washington for instructions, and asking for a war ship. He characterizes the arrest as an outrage.

Advices, dated June 29, from Puerto Prince, state Baez's forces have defeated Luperon. Great excitement prevails in Puerto Prince, and a conflict is expected over the election of Deputies, who are to choose a President. It is charged that they were fraudulently elected.

HOLLAND.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to-night says an extensive conflagration is raging among the coal-stores in that city.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—At the opening of the Court at Fort Garry this morning, Attorney-General Clark read Consul Taylor's card to the public, published here on Saturday, and said he had laid it before the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, with a view to having an application made at Washington for his removal. He denounced Taylor's action as disgraceful. The Court announced its intention to make an order on the subject. Taylor and Mayor Brackett understand that they will be arrested on a civil or criminal process, and the first has returned to the Consulate, saying if arrested he must be taken from under his flag.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—To-morrow morning's *Tribune* will contain the following, dated, Fort Garry, July 14:

"The event of the day was the explosion in court by the Attorney-General over Consul Taylor's card explaining to the people the grounds of the defense. He denounced it as contemptible game, proclaimed loudly that the Canadian Government would demand Taylor's removal, and moved an attachment for contempt. The Judge reserved his decision. The Consul remained in court all the afternoon, but the Judge adjourned without further action.

"In view of the situation, Eugene M. Wilson was appointed to-day Vice-Consul. Brackett is still threatened with arrest, a result which may follow the excitement produced by the tenor of first dispatches, and the version given by Minnesota papers just received. The affair is no farce to Americans here, whatever small wits in Minnesota may think."

STORMS.

Parts of Iowa and Wisconsin Visited by a Tornado on Sunday Night—Crops Ruined, Buildings Blown Down, and Trees Uprooted—Many Lambs and Other Young Stock Killed by Hail-Stones.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 14.—Another great storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited this part of the State last night. A great amount of water fell, and the force of the wind was very great. The lightning was so continuous and vivid that a person could almost read without any other light. Signs were blown down and limbs blown from trees. At the Second Presbyterian Church six turrets and one large window were blown down.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 14.—A severe hail, wind and rain storm passed over portions of the towns of Osceola and Forrest, this county, on Sunday forenoon. It passed from south to north, touching a space a mile in width. All kinds of grain are so badly cut up that no attempt will be made to harvest it. The hail came in ragged chunks half as large as a man's hand. Windows on the south side of houses were all broken. Many lambs and other young stock were killed, and leaves stripped from trees, and fences torn down. It was the severest hail-storm ever known in the eastern part of Fond du Lac County. The same storm passed through portions of Sheboygan and Calumet Counties, doing considerable harm to grain, fences, and dwellings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 14.—This city was visited last night by a heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied by very sharp lightning. A barn about four and a half miles east of here was struck during the storm, and with its contents destroyed. One of the street-cars, with horses attached, was blown by the wind during the storm for several blocks towards the levee, and was got out of the range of the wind in time to avoid being carried into the river. The velocity of the wind during the storm was 80 miles per hour.

DES MOINES, July 14.—A letter received from Hamilton County says that the tornado on the 4th completely cleared a twenty-acre field of corn, "taking corn, dirt, and all." "A schoolhouse was carried away, and has not been seen since." "A stable, with two horses, was carried over 80 rods."

WALLACETOWN, Canada, July 14.—A furious hurricane and rain storm passed over here today, doing great damage to buildings, fences, and crops. The house of Neil McArthur was struck by lightning, and his son, aged 7 years, killed.

WASHINGTON.

The Howard University Deficit Estimated at $11,000.

Customs Frauds for the Past Year as Far as Known Nearly $1,500,000.

Expiration of the Time for Appeal from the Court of Claims' Decisions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLERKS TO TAKE AN AIRING.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The authorities in the Treasury Department are greatly exercised about the publication of the fact that a half-dozen employes of the Department would leave here to-night to carry a large amount of currency to San Francisco, in exchange for which they will bring gold coin. The same reasons are given for keeping this matter secret as were assigned in the cases of the forwarding of new bonds from here to the European Syndicate, namely: That the knowledge of the fact that so large an amount was in possession of passengers on a train is sufficient inducement to robbers to throw that train from the track at some out-of-the-way place, when, by dexterity or the use of main force or violence, they would probably be enabled to seize and carry away the money. The folly of the Treasury officials in attempting to keep secret the fact of their purpose to send employes on a trip of this kind becomes apparent when it is understood that the same was generally known throughout the department at least two weeks ago. It has leaked out to-night that the currency taken to California by this party is sufficiently large in amount to be equivalent to $8,000,000 gold.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

It is stated upon what is called semi-official authority that the Geneva award will be paid in United States bonds at the Treasury, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will certify to the receipt of the money when the Secretary of State will give his receipt on behalf of the United States to the British Government. By those means it is believed that the disturbance of exchanges will be avoided, and the spirit of the act of the last Congress will be complied with. That act only provided that the award should be invested in United States interest-bearing bonds, thus leaving the mode of distributing the money to be determined by Congress in the future.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

As the President failed to put in an appearance to-day, and as it is evident from what has or has not been heard from him, that he will not likely come here sooner than next week, the participants and others interested in the Texas squabble are despondent, and in their anxiety to expedite matters, they threaten to carry their troubles with them to him at Long Branch, since he will not come to them here.

DANA'S LIBEL SUIT.

Alexander R. Shepherd, Vice-President of the Board of Public Works of this District, goes to New York to-morrow, to be present at the proceedings in his suit against Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*. Shepherd feels confident that he will succeed in having Dana brought here for trial.

[To the Associated Press.]

GEN. HOWARD'S ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following statement is based on information from an official source: The accounts of Gen. Howard and his officers show a deficit of $11,000, though only a small portion is in the name of Gen. Howard. He admits that he has a balance of $6,000, which he is ready to pay over to the proper officers. Nearly one-half of the deficit is charged in the account of a subordinate who was formerly on duty at the West. Letters have been received from colored men who served in the army and navy, stating that they never received their bounty, though in some cases the accounts show to the contrary. It will require an investigation to ascertain whether forged entries have been made, or that the statements in these letters are false. All the accounts will have to undergo further examination by the Comptrollers, and their figures may be changed either for or against Howard. Should those officers differ from the others in the construction of various laws bearing upon the subject, all agree that there has been some dishonesty on the part of subordinates, though it is not believed that the defalcation will amount to as much as was generally supposed.

APPOINTMENT.

Alfred A. Schucking has been appointed Consular Agent of the German Empire at Washington.

The President has signed the commission of Mrs. S. S. Farrell, Postmaster at Covington, Ky., and of Joseph W. C. Bryant, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Tennessee.

FREE DELIVERY.

On and after Aug. 1 the free delivery postal system will be established at Wheeling and Fort Wayne, five carriers each, with a salary each of $600.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. Mary E. Walker was to-day appointed to a $900 clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE FIRST TRADE DOLLAR.

Secretary Richardson to-day received the first new trade dollar coined in the Philadelphia Mint.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

The Commissioner of Customs has just prepared a report for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury on the amounts of customs frauds on the Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of last month. These frauds represent cases settled by the Department, and show to what an alarming extent the system of swindling is carried on. An exact copy of the figures in the report, which show the frauds in each city, is as follows:

New York City	$1,110,000
Boston	[illegible]
San Francisco	38,000
Niagara	22,000
Vermont State	20,000
New Orleans	13,000
Huron	10,000
Savannah, Ga.	8,000
State of Texas	4,000
Portland, Me.	3,000
Detroit, Mich.	7,000
Champlain	4,000
Baltimore	15,000
Bangor, Me.	4,000
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Salem, Mass.	2,000
St. Louis	2,000
Norfolk, Va.	2,000
New Haven, Conn.	2,000
Brazos de Santiago	3,500
Aroostook, Me.	2,000
Chicago	1,500
Charleston, S. C.	1,200
Gloucester, Mass.	1,500
Mobile	1,000
Oswegatchie	1,300
Providence	1,500
Saluria, Texas	1,200
Wilmington, Del.	1,000

This makes a total for the year of $1,482,100, and taking into account the fact that but a comparatively small proportion of the frauds committed are discovered, the exhibit is truly a serious one.

The Commissioner's report states that in New York the amounts realized by the Government are mainly seizures, made for the most part on board of vessels, of goods imported from foreign countries. The larger suits against prominent firms of New York originate with the examination of invoices. Smuggling in small articles is in that city also carried on to a considerable extent, amounting for the last year to $300,000.

During the year several suits not made public, besides that of Phelps, Dodge & Co., ran up to the hundred thousands.

The amounts resulting from these seizures are divided among the informer, the Naval Officer, and the Government, the Government only receiving one-half, except when the informer is a revenue official, when the Government receives two-thirds. The Commissioner states that the amount the Collector of New York has received during the past year is about $50,000.

In Boston the case is similar, with the exception that smuggling is done on a lesser scale.

SMUGGLING ON THE CANADIAN BORDER.

The greatest difficulty experienced, however, is in preventing smuggling across the Canadian border. Smuggling at the Southern ports is not in proportion to the extent of the importations, owing mainly to the inaccessible character of the coast.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports of the condition of the National Banks, made on the 13th of June, and now being examined by the Comptroller of the Currency, show them, with few exceptions, to be in good condition, and discloses an easy money market.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEATS.

Edward McPherson, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, has notified members-elect Sypher and Lawrence, of Louisiana, that their names will not be placed on the pay-roll during recess, owing to the probability of a contest in both cases.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The ninety days allowed by law for the Government to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims on about 500 cases of 20 per cent increase, allowed by the act of 1867 to civil employes of the Government in Washington, expired on Saturday, and no appeal having been taken the claimants will now have the accounts audited. If the Comptroller decides the claims are payable out of the appropriation of this year, they will be paid at once, but if he should decide they are payable out of the appropriation of last year, Congress will be called upon to make up the deficiency, as the appropriation of last year falls short of the required amount to pay them about $25,000 on the 500 cases referred to. The judgment of the Court of Claims was entered on the 14th of April, and on the 21st of April judgment was entered in favor of 700 additional claimants. The ninety days allowed to appeal on the latter expires next Saturday, but the Attorney-General is of the opinion that the Supreme Court has covered all the points in the cases already heard, and that it is no use to appeal, consequently none will be entered, and those cases also will be audited and allowed. As the ninety days do not expire till the present fiscal year, although judgment was entered during the last, it seems the impression that they will be paid out of this year's appropriation.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, left on his Western trip on Saturday evening. He goes first to Wisconsin, then to Minnesota, and thence to Dakota. He will visit many tribes of Indians during the tour, and return to Washington in the latter part of August. In October he will leave for Texas for the purpose of holding a council with the Kiowas and Comanches.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Official Investigation into the Cause of the Disaster.

Testimony of Several of the Officers and Passengers.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—The official investigation into the cause of the wreck of the City of Washington was opened to-day by Capt. Scott, royal navy. Capt. Phelps was the first witness, and testified that after the first two days from Queenstown he was unable to take astronomical observation, and the wind was a westerly head wind the entire passage. No soundings were taken. He did not notice the least change in the color of the water. They were eight days in the fog. The ship struck at 1:15 p. m. of the 5th. She was not going at full speed, as it was time to clear the fires. He did not know what the speed was, but supposed it was about nine knots. He was on deck when the vessel struck, and immediately ordered signal-guns fired. The boats were lowered promptly, and without confusion, and sent to shore in perfect order. The ship was in first-class order, with full complement of men, provisions, and coal. On leaving Liverpool, it was well-found in all respects. The general instructions of the Company are that the meridian of Cape Race is to be passed at about latitude 42. I adhered to these instructions.

Capt. W. J. Hammond, passenger, testified that he never saw a better disciplined steamship. There was no confusion in lowering the boats. He never saw an officer touch a glass of liquor.

John Shean, first officer, never saw a ship steer better. He had no reason to suppose that she was making more than she should have done. The log was hove every hour. The fog was so dense we could not tell the proper color of the water. When the ship grounded the engines were stopped. The lead was not hove during the voyage. We did not heave the lead, because we thought it would be useless. He never crossed the Atlantic when the weather was so continuously thick. Our reckonings were made with more than usual care, on account of the thickness of the weather. My reckoning agreed with the Captain's within a few miles. According to my reckoning the ship should have been very much farther south than she was. He attributed this to either a northerly current or an error of the compass. He has been crossing in these steamers for four years, and has always steered them the same course, which has taken us clear of everything. There was three-fourths of a point difference between the compass on the bridge and the standard compass.

A. M. Anderson, the Third Officer, testified that he had not the slightest idea that the ship was making more northing than she would by the course steered. He noticed no discolored water which would lead us to believe that the ship was not going right. My reckoning of this voyage was over 180 miles out of the way. He did not remember exactly what it was. He attributed the large deviation to an error in the compass, and the error to the large amount of iron and steel forming part of the cargo. We steered so as to go to the southward of 42d degree latitude in passing Cape Race, as the instructions of the company require. We took the temperature of the water every two hours.

Thomas Bruce, Engineer, testified: The engines were not slowed down or stopped during this thick weather, but I was always ready to do so. When the ship struck, I was ordered to stop the engines. The average steam gauge was 27 pounds. Adjourned to to-morrow.

Arrival of the Last of the Passengers at Halifax—Statement of Capt. Hammond, One of the Passengers.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—The steamer M. A. Starr arrived from Port LaBear yesterday afternoon, with the Captain, officers, and crew of the steamer City of Washington, and 140 steerage passengers who had been left behind on Thursday. They were immediately transferred to the steamer Somerset, and sailed for Boston. One of the passengers, an Irish woman, was taken in labor on board the Starr, and gave birth to a child shortly after being carried on board the Somerset. Capt. Phillips and the officers, and some of the crew, remain to give testimony at the official investigation. The remainder will go to England in the Nestorian to-morrow.

A cabin passenger, Capt. Hammond, says there was thorough discipline, and that a good watch was kept during the entire voyage. There were always two officers on the bridge and two men on the lookout. He is of the opinion the disaster was due altogether to the deviation of the compass, as the ship's course was the correct one. The statement of Col. Parnell that there was a lack of discipline, cursing, swearing, and confusion at the time the ship struck, and after the passengers landed, Capt. Hammond pronounces untrue.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Jose Maria Mayorga, late General Agent of the Republic of Cuba, died yesterday morning at his residence in this city, aged 63 years. He was a native of Havana, but resided here during the past twenty-one years. He was a tobacco merchant, and wealthy. When the Cubans first threw off the Spanish yoke, he entered heart and soul into the movement, and has given to the cause upwards of $30,000 in money, besides his time and talents. Since 1868, when Vice-President Aguilera went to Europe, Mayorga took his place, but resigned some months ago in obedience to an order from President Cespedes. He helped to fit out the celebrated Fanny expedition. He was President of the Auxiliadora Society; was a Mason, and Deacon of the Cuban Episcopal Church. His funeral will be solemnized on Saturday.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—Gen. Amos Pillsbury, for many years Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, died to-day, aged 68.

Iowa Opposition to the Illinois Railroad Law.

DES MOINES, July 14.—There is a strong and growing opposition in this State to the operation of the Illinois Railroad law, as it affects Iowa traffic.

THE LAW.

Liability of Towns of Illinois to Be Sued in Trespass.

Power of a Railroad Company to Impose Certain Restrictions.

A Southern Grandmother Prays for the Custody of Her Dead Daughter's Child.

Arrest of an Old Bankrupt—A Recollection of Ante-Fire Times—Other Bankruptcy News.

A Credulous Woman Gets a Verdict Against Her Former Enslaver for $4,471.04.

The Town of Jefferson obtained a verdict against Frederick Boettcher for the violation of an ordinance, and levied execution upon hogs in his possession and that of Catharine Boettcher, his wife. The wife brought suit against the town, and Wolf, a Constable, in trespass, recovering on the ground that the hogs were her separate property. The case was appealed by the town to the Supreme Court, and the judgment reversed by Justice Breese, and a rehearing granted.

After rehearing, the judgment was affirmed by Justice McAllister at the last term of the Supreme Court, who, in his opinion, said that appellants (the town) insisted that they, being a municipal corporation, could not be held jointly liable in trespass with another party; and that if instead of the town a natural person had been plaintiff against Boettcher, no action would lie against the natural person unless he interfered with the levy, or assented to what had been done by the Constable. Having thus stated the case, the Court went on to say:

It is a general rule that when a Sheriff or Constable makes himself liable as a trespasser in the execution of a writ, all who direct, request, advise, aid, or abet are joint trespassers with him, and responsible for all the damages. If a person sue out execution, and give a bond of indemnity to the Sheriff to induce him to sell the goods of another, this is a sufficient interference to subject him to an action; so also if he adopt the acts of the Sheriff by receiving the goods or money. (1 Chit., Pl., 80 Hening v. Hoppock, 3 Duer, 20 S. C.; 15 New York, R. 409; Davis v. Newkirk, 5 Denio, R. 92.) There is no evidence in the bill of exceptions that the town directed the execution to be issued; but it is a general intendment of the law that every writ or process is purchased by the party in whose favor it issues. We are now brought directly to the question whether a town organized under the township organization laws of this State having an execution in its favor against A. can make itself liable in any of the ways pointed out for taking the goods of B. In trespass de bonis asportatis no question of intent is involved. Although it was once doubted whether an action of trespass on trover, or an action on the case for malfeasance would lie against a corporation, it is now well settled in England, as well as in this State and New York, that such an action may be maintained against corporations as well as actions on the case for nonfeasance. The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railway Company v. Dalby, 19 Ills., 353. The Mayor, etc., of New York, v. Bailey, 2 Denio, R. 430, and cases there cited. Among the enumerated powers given to towns under the township laws is that the electors of each town shall have the power at their annual meetings to direct the institution of defense of suits at law or in equity in all controversies where such town shall be interested. 2 Purp. Stat., 1,137. Then under Art. 13, of the same act (2 Purp. Stat., 1,144), it is declared that "Whenever any controversy or cause of action shall exist between any towns of this State, and between any town, or individual, or corporation, such proceedings shall be had either at law or equity, for the purpose of trying and finally settling such controversy, and the same shall be conducted in the same manner, and the judgment or decree therein shall have the like effect as in other suits or proceedings of a similar kind between individuals and corporations."

It is manifest from these and other provisions of the act, that the towns have the power to exercise the same control, and do the same acts for the enforcement of claims against individuals as a natural person has. The time fixed by law for holding annual town-meetings is the first Tuesday of April in each year. We are to presume that one was held in this town. The judgment on which the execution issued was recovered the 13th of May, 1870, and the execution placed in the hands of the Constable the 21st same month. What was the basis of the judgment does not appear, nor is it material. The property taken had for some time before been and still was in the possession of the defendant, in that execution, who was the husband of appellee and treated by him as his own property, although appellee claimed it as hers. They lived in that town. How it may well be under these circumstances, that the electors of the town at their annual meeting in April had directed the institution of the suit against Frederick Boettcher, also a levy upon this very property in case judgment was recovered, and provided for indemnifying the officer. It would have been within the scope of the powers of the town to do so. If so we are to presume that it was done, and competent evidence given of it upon the trial, such evidence would sustain the verdict.

The case is within the principle of Allen v. the City of Decatur, 23 Ill., 332, which holds that a municipal corporation may be held liable for trespass, and the judgment must be affirmed.

MORE RAILROAD POWERS LITIGATION.

The power of a railroad company to limit a passenger to a certain period during which he may "lay over," on a journey, after accepting the Company's "lay-over ticket," is the point in dispute in E. D. Churchill v. the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, just decided by the Supreme Court of this State.

The opinion is by Justice Walker. Plaintiff bought a ticket from Chenoa, McLean County, to Chicago, and stopped, en route, at Joliet, taking a thirty day's lay-over ticket from the conductor. After the thirty days, he got on board a train from Joliet, and was ejected, refusing to pay fare. The defendant Company interposed a demurrer to the second count of the declaration, which alleged the above facts, which demurrer was sustained by the Court, and judgment was given for defendant, with costs, against plaintiff, who appealed to the Supreme Court against the sustaining of the demurrer to the second count of the declaration. The plaintiff alleged that he was ejected "forcibly and with great violence;" but the other side contended that the Company was not liable for the violence, as he could not be removed any other way; and he neglected to show that unnecessary violence was used. Plaintiff insisted that the Company had no right to prescribe when and how the ticket should be used; and the other side claimed that they were obliged to carry him to the destination named, and no other.

On these points the Court ruled as follows:

The ticket a passenger purchases specifies no right to exchange it for a lay-over ticket. The contract to carry is like all others when there is no agreement to the contrary, entire in its character. When the ticket is presented the holder has no right to have the contract to carry executed as an entirety and not in fragments. The company cannot insist that they have the right to perform their contract by carrying the passengers to intermediate points and putting him off and requiring him to take the next or a subsequent train. This would violate the implied agreement that the company will not only carry the passenger to his place of destination on the road, but that it shall be without delay and without requiring him to lay over unless compelled to do so from unavoidable necessity.

When the Company has entered upon the performance of their contract, the passenger has a right to insist that it shall continue until completed.

On the other hand the right is reciprocal. When the passenger presents his ticket and the road has entered upon the fulfillment of their contract, they have an equal right to insist that it shall be continuous till completed. That they shall not be required to perform in fragments. The contract to carry implies that either side may insist on its continuous completion. The parties, however, like parties to any other contract, may, by agreement, change the terms of the contract, so as to be executed in fragments or different portions at different times. But this is a matter of contract only, neither party having a right to alter its terms. Such a change in the agreement can only be made by mutual consent, and the terms agreed upon by the parties in making the change must govern and control in its execution. It then becomes a new contract to carry according to that agreement. The Company not being bound to give it a lay-over ticket, when they do so it is upon the terms agreed upon by the parties, neither having the right to disregard them when given and accepted.

Appellant having a discretion in receiving the lay-over ticket, he was not bound by any offer or terms imposed, until he accepted it. He could neither demand such a ticket or impose the terms that should be embraced in giving it. If given or offered by the Company, they could impose the conditions, and he could accept or reject it with the terms proposed. But when he accepted it on the terms specified he was bound by them. It became a valid and binding contract, and to render the lay-over ticket available, he should have used it within the specified time. The law would not compel the parties to execute this latter contract in any other manner or at any other time than as the parties had agreed. The second count shows no ground of recovery, and the court below did not err in holding it fatally defective, and in sustaining the demurrer.

It is claimed that it is averred in the declaration that excessive force was used in ejecting plaintiff in error from the train. We find no such averment. The averment is that the servants of the Company "did forcibly and with great violence, thrust and eject plaintiff from the said cars." This does not imply that excessive force was used. There is nothing to show how much force was necessary. It may be that no more force was used than was absolutely necessary. Plaintiff in error may have resisted with such violence as to require all the force that was used. And as the Company had the right to use all the force necessary for his expulsion, on his refusing to pay his fare or leave the train, on being requested, and he fails to aver that he did not resist, and that the force employed was wanton, we cannot presume excessive force was employed by the Company. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR A CHILD.

A singular case is before the Courts, the particulars of which have not yet appeared, although a bill was filed on the 26th of June last, the matter having been dismissed at the time with a brief paragraph. Julia A. Nutt, of Natchez, Miss., widow of Haller Nutt, deceased June 15, 1864, the complainant in the bill in chancery in question, represents that in the spring of 1866, Caroline Routh Nutt, the daughter of herself and the deceased, was married, in Vidalia, Louisiana, to Charles S. Forsyth, then of this city. The couple resided, after their marriage, part of the time in Chicago, and for the remainder of the first year with complainant, a child, Caroline Nutt Forsythe being the fruit of the union, Dec. 24, 1866. A few days after the birth of the child, namely, Jan. 3, 1867, the mother, Mrs. Forsyth, died, the widower and the infant child remaining at the old lady's residence at Natchez, until the following May, when he returned to Chicago, taking his child with him. He died on Feb. 27, 1872, at the House of Mercy, Chicago, leaving a will, which was duly proven in Cook County Court, under the provisions of which, Lizzie, sister of the deceased, was appointed guardian of the child.

Mrs. Nutt desires the Court to remove the child from the guardianship of Lizzie Forsyth, and to decree the care and custody of the little one to her, the complainant. She represents, as equitable reasons for so doing, that Forsyth was in such distressed circumstances when he married her daughter that he was unable to maintain a wife, and she was compelled to provide for him, and even paid some of his debts; that, when his wife died, he had no money to pay funeral expenses with, and she was obliged to defray the funds necessary; that when he died he left no estate; and that the guardian Lizzie has no means which she can leave at her death whereby the future of the child can be assured. She affirms, on the other hand, that she is amply competent to provide for the child; that she intends to leave it, if she is decreed the custody, the same share of the property as the mother would have had if she had lived. She shows that she is the owner of property, in her own right, valued at least $200,000, consisting largely of real estate in the vicinity of Natez, which she is at liberty to dispose of by will or otherwise, as she may deem fit; that she has two children, but a few years older than said Caroline Nutt Forsyth, whom she is educating in the most thorough manner, giving them all the advantages that she is able to command, "alike by her social position and financial ability;" that the child is growing up in unnatural aversion to the complainant, which is painful to the complainant; that complainant has a strong love for the child; that she is nevertheless shut out from her company; and that said Lizzie H. Forsyth is doing a great wrong and injury to said Caroline Nutt Forsyth, jeopardizing her future interests and welfare by refusing to allow any intercourse between the child and complainant; wherefore she prays her care and custody, etc.

Emory Washburn, Jr., for the defendant, has filed a general demurrer. He will contest the bill on the ground of absence of all equity.

ARREST OF AN OLD BANKRUPT.

Wiswall & Thompson, of this city, and E. S. Benedict, William A. Hall, Jesse St. John, Adolphus F. Carter, Augustus Kirkham, and Matthew Bunker, of New York, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Joseph M. Norris, and a petition by the same parties having been filed before the fire and destroyed, this was allowed to stand in its place. Petitioners claimed, Wiswall & Thompson as creditors for $294.15, for merchandise supplied, and Benedict, Hall & Co. for $126, the amount of a note given for merchandise supplied. Debtor was charged with making a fraudulent transfer of his stock, of boots and shoes, in August, 1870. Lathrop G. Hodges, attorney for the petitioning creditors, in his affidavit says, that an adjudication of bankruptcy in this case was entered on the 17th of November, 1870; that on the 30th of September, 1871, a warrant was issued for his arrest on affidavits that he had $600 in his possession which he refused to give up, although it was the proceeds of the sale of his estate; and that he absconded from Illinois; wherefore petitioners, finding he has recently returned to the State, have prayed and obtained a new order of arrest, under $2,000 bail, pending the further orders of the Court herein.

INTERESTING LAND SUIT.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, was filed a bill, Robey v. Cossitt, praying for the specific performance of a contract to convey a certain piece of land in the County of Jefferson, about which two suits have already been filed by other purchasers. The bill alleges that one C. C. Meserve, as defendant's agent, sold the land on the 15th February, 1869, for $52,000; that Rees & Co. sold it on the following day to C. H. Sloan for $46,000; that A. Cripple sold it to J. B. Hobbs for about the latter sum; that Cossitt promised to give a deed on the Meserve contract as soon as he had settled with the others; that he did not want to give it until he had settled with them because they would want large damages for breach of their contracts; that within forty days a tender of the down payment of $17,333.34 was made to Meserve, and Cossitt told him to keep purchasers quiet until they settled with them. The bill alleges that Hobbs got a judgment on his contract for about $8,000, which was confirmed in the Supreme Court, and that Sloan got a judgment on his for one cent, and that Cossitt now repudiates the contract made by Meserve, denying his authority to make it; the bill holds that Meserve is liable as principal if he had no instructions, as well as upon the agreement to cause Cossitt to give a deed, and prays specific performance of contract may be decreed against Cossitt, or, if it shall appear that Meserve had no authority to make the contract, then he may be personally charged and required to make reparation out of his estate. The bill is supported by several affidavits, among others one of Meserve himself, and prays that an injunction may restrain any transfer of Meserve's property in case it shall appear that he had not authority to make the contract.

ENJOINING THE MAKING OF SHOW-CASES.

Mathias Perham, of this State, and William H. Gore, of New York, yesterday filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction restraining the Northwestern Show-Case Manufacturing Company, and others, infringing their patent for what is generally known as the pentagonal show-case, belonging to the complainants. Affidavits are filed showing that various cases similar to those manufactured under the complainants' patent have been sold to firms in various States by the defendant, without complainants' leave or license. An account of such sales is now demanded.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE G. W. T. CO.

In accordance with the opinion of Judge Drummond, in the petition for review of the proceedings against the Great Western Telegraph Company, in bankruptcy, creditors have already begun filing their claims. Judging from the character of the very first, these alone will be calculated to give rise to endless litigation. Without criticising the nature of the first of the claims already submitted, we simply give a list of those filed up to last night:

Edward McDonald and Rodney S. Whitcomb, construction expenses under contract with Selah Reeve, $41,002.43, less $7,204.30; balance due, $33,798.13.

Nathan Reeve, for bookkeeping and services as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, $1,481.22.

J. R. Doolittle, Jr., services as Secretary, $718.72.

It will be remembered that the intention is, that the Company shall give approved bonds for the payment of all claims, in order to stay bankruptcy proceedings, whilst the character of the contested notes on which adjudication was granted is being determined.

A FASCINATING BOARDER.

The case of Maria E. Mills v. W. H. Knapp was tried in Judge Heaton's court-room. This was a suit arising out of woman's credulity and man's infamy. The complainant charged, and brought evidence to sustain her assertions, that in the year 1870 she was keeping a boarding-house at No. 494 Wabash avenue, when the defendant, who represented himself as an unmarried man, of immense Eastern expectations and wealth, came to board at her house, and insinuated himself so far into her good graces as to become her affianced lover. Acting upon the confidence which this relation caused her to place in him, he induced her to place all her business in his hands. He conducted it on selfish principles, selling goods and keeping the money himself, until, at last, his misconduct, joined to the fact, which had come to the ears of the complainant, that he had a down East wife, caused her to bring the present action. The jury sided with complainant, and brought in a verdict in her favor with $4,471.94, the amount ascertained to be due her.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

Edgar Loomis and Martin P. Follett file a bill in the Circuit Court against John Deiners, Paulina Van Platen, and P. Van Platen. Complainant avers that about the 1st of March, 1872, they sold Deiners Lot 4, in the E. ½ of Block 11, McReynolds' Subdivision, being part of E. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 14, for $562.50; that before the sale Deiners saw the lot, and after its purchase, built thereon a house, and is now in possession; that in making in the deed Loomis accidentally made a mistake, describing the land as Lot 4, in the W. ½, instead of E. ½, etc., they having no interest in the land mentioned which belonged to one Sharpe; that in the trust deed to secure payment the land is rightfully described; that Sharpe's property is worth $2,000, and Deiners, with the intention of defrauding complainants, has made a pretended sale of it to Paulina, wife of P. Van Platen; to set which aside complainants pray that a hearing of the case may be had in a court of equity.

INVOLVED REAL ESTATE.

Jacob R. Shipherd files a bill in the Circuit Court against Lyne S. Davidson and others for the setting aside of trust deeds on the N. 18 acres of W ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13. This is a case arising out of that of Field v. Shipherd, which was tried in Judge Tree's Court some little time since. The plaintiff in this case avers that about the 10th of November, 1869, James Montgomery borrowed from Field $3,000, which he secured by trust deeds on the above mentioned property. Plaintiff, who was Field's agent in the transaction, learned subsequently that a prior sale had been made of the land by virtue of a trust deed in favor of John G. Rogers, one of the Circuit Court Judges, held by Lyne S. Davidson and given to secure a loan of money. He avers that there are irregularities in the sale advertisements which invalidate the transaction but offers to pay the money secured by the trust deeds, together with all costs, charges, etc., relating thereto, in order that a decree may be entered annulling them.

ACCOUNTING FOR A SAFE AGENCY.

Mosler, Bahmann & Co., the Cincinnati safe manufacturers, file a bill in the Superior Court against F. B. Cook, who has for several years been their agent in this city. The bill recites the agreement under which defendant transacted their business, the amount of commission allowed upon various classes of goods, varying from 15 to 45 per cent of the trade list price, &c., and states that the accounts between the firm and their agent have got considerably mixed up, the former claiming a balance of $6,000 odd due them from the latter, who holds that he will, after a correct balance of all transactions is struck, be found to be the creditor to the amount of over $5,000. To settle this difference of opinion, complainants invoke the aid of a court of equity, which will weigh the various business transactions between manufacturer and agent, and strike a correct balance.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

On the petition of the wife of the bankrupt James C. Stewart, the Court yesterday directed the Provisional Assignee to return her the horse, buggy, and harness taken under the warrant of the Court by the United States Marshal, on her filing a bond in the penal sum of $300 that she will return the property, if the same be at any time adjudged to belong to the estate, or their equivalent in money.

Debtor having admitted the first act charged in the petition for bankruptcy of Wm. Miller, adjudication was yesterday entered, and a reference was ordered to the register, returnable Aug. 14 next.

An order appointing H. J. Ullman assignee of the estate of Drake & Wetherell was yesterday made.

Adjudication by default was yesterday entered, in the matter of James C. Stuart, warrant returnable Aug. 14, next.

Proceedings against Betsy Bollvin were ordered dismissed; objections to be filed in 10 days.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Another of the bills in chancery against the Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, was yesterday dismissed, namely Charles B. Sawyer v. Thomas C. Hoag, Assignee, etc., the Court finding the equities with the defendant. An appeal was prayed and allowed, with bond of $1,000.

Alfred L. Castleman yesterday commenced suit against the Economic Mutual Life Insurance Company, in assumpsit, $2,500 damages.

Nathaniel Dearborn files an affidavit in the Superior Court against Fergus Riley and Thomas Hart, who, he says, have wrongfully taken from him, and still wrongfully detain, "fifteen cows, to-wit.: One black cow, with a lined back; one brindle cow; one spotted cow, mostly white; and twelve old cows, some a little spotted; one roan yearling, and one red calf."

Robert Robinson files a petition in the Superior Court against John Lyon and John Ferguson, for the establishment and confirmation of his title to the W. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14.

DeLancy Floyd Jones files a petition in the Superior Court against John Town, for the establishment and confirmation of title to all the W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼, S. of Barry Point road, of Sec. 13, 39, 13, except the E. 7 acres thereof.

Marco Radorick files a precipe in an action of trespass, in the Circuit Court, against the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company; damages, $5,000.

Charles Comstock et al. file a precipe in an action of trespass on the case in the Superior Court, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; damages, $5,000.

John W. Clapp files a precipe in an action of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Gaylord D. Beebe; damages, $2,000.

The restored case of Richard Irvin, of the State of New York, v. Monroe Bailey, of Carroll County, State of Illinois, was yesterday restored in the United States Court, in assumpsit $12,000 damages. The suit is brought on a promissory note, dated 10th May, 1856, for five years, bearing 10 per cent interest per annum, the principal sum being $4,000, drawn in favor of the Racine (Wis.) & Mississippi Railroad Company, and endorsed to the plaintiff.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Richard Irvin v. Monroe Bailey; assumpsit, $12,000, restored case. Matthias Perham v. Northwestern Show-Case Company, Jacob Reswig, Joseph Monk, and Jacob D. Vanderburgh; bill for injunction. Leopold Bernheimer v. John Haas, Simeon Haas, Simeon Powell, Robert Lietch, and C. D. Townsend; assumpsit, $4,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,789—Appeal. 7,790—Edgar A. Clark v. John H. Allen; replevin of household effects. 7,791—Marco Rodovick v. People's Gas Light and Coke Company; trespass, $5,000. 7,792, 3—Restored cases. 7,794—Appeal. 7,795—Jacob R. Shipherd v. Lyne S. Davison; bill. 7,796—Appeal. 7,797—Benjamin J. David et al. v. Marcus Peiser; trespass on the case, $20,000. 7,798—Appeal. 7,799—Edgar Loomis et al. v. Martin P. Follett; bill.

BURNT RECORD.—83—Charles Moris v. Whom It May Concern; bill to establish and confirm title to Lots 1 to 6, in Block 3, Lots 2, 3, 6, in Block 4 in W. W. Kimball's Subdivision of 2½ acres of land in N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,144—Robert Robinson v. John Lyon and John Ferguson; petition to establish and confirm title. 44,145—Edward Robey v. Franklin D. Cossitt; bill to establish and confirm title. 44,146—DeLancy F. Jones v. John Town; petition to establish and confirm title. 44,147—Mosler, Bahman & Co. v. F. B. Cook. 44,148—George H. French v. Thomas L. Kempster; garnishment on Third National Bank of Chicago. 44,149—Nathaniel Dearborn v. Fergus Riley and Thomas Hart; replevin of cattle. 44,150—Calvin H. Swan et al. v. Timothy Carey; confession of judgment, $281.80. 44,151—Charles Stochel v. Chicago Academy of Design; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,152—Charles H. Wheeler v. John W. Walker; confession of judgment, $262.50. 44,153—C. J. Murphy et al. v. W. D. Pahlman; assumpsit, $260. 44,154—Maggie D. v. John T. Mullen; divorce on ground of cruelty. 44,155—Roger Fowler et al. v. William H. Barber; affidavit for garnishee and interrogations of William Blanchard, John Borland, and Horatio G. Billings. 44,156—Nathaniel Smith v. A. D. Selsworth et al.; creditor's bill, $130.68. 44,157—Arnold Bachmann et al. v. Wm. Herrmann; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,158—Volkman v. Kirchoff; trespass, $1,000. 44,159—Charles Comstock et al. v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; trespass on the case $5,000. 44,160—L. Levenson et al. v. H. F. David; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,161—Alfred L. Castleman v. Economical Mutual Life Insurance Company; assumpsit, $2,500. 44,162—Rudolph v. Matilda Schutz; divorce on ground of desertion. 44,163—Jennie v. Frank Lamkin; divorce on ground of adultery. 44,164—Appeal. 44,165—John W. Clapp v. Gaylord D. Beebe; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,166—Appeal.

A Shower in Danbury.

From the Danbury News.

If a flash of light could have been shot over Danbury just as the rain commenced to descend, Sunday night, it would have revealed the most astonishing sight ever witnessed here. It is estimated that 300 bare-legged men and boys, and about 200 inadequately clothed women, were at one time struggling across wet stoops and through impenetrable darkness with a most astonishing variety of tubs, boilers, pails, and barrels to catch the rain water. Everything that could be employed for that purpose was brought out, and as there had been no rain in six weeks, and the stoops were slippery, and there was no time to lose, the natural confusion of legs, language, and utensils was something remarkable. One man on Franklin street, who was dashing out doors with two tubs and a boiler, lost his foothold, and, sliding across the stoop, went off into an open hatchway, down a stairway, and half way across his cellar, the tubs and boilers arriving about the same time. It was some twenty minutes before he could converse. A fleshy gentleman, named Hayes, lost his balance while on a chair to fix the conductor, and fell into a tub that he didn't know was there, and the neighbors were obliged to carry both himself and tub into the house to get them apart—a job that was considerably aggravated by the promiscuous profanity and abuse which he leveled at everybody during the operation. A boy on Stevens street ran into a portico post with such force as to render him unconscious, and the moment he came to he conceived the idea that his father had kicked him. As he didn't run backward against the post the impression appears all the more remarkable. There were other accidents the same night, but what renders the affair peculiarly painful is the fact that not one woman was in any way injured. We don't understand that.

WASHINGTON.

Old Racing Days—A Cock-Fighting Capitolian.

Mr. Jesse Grant—His Example and Lesson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1873.

At this era of horse-racing, when almost every watering-place in the East has its course, and there are two meetings at each a year, to correspond with the same entertainments in all the Central and Western cities, we are happy to think that ourselves have made the turf what it is. But none of the running nowadays will attract the vast national interest which attended the great race between

SIR CHARLES AND ECLIPSE,

on the Washington track, long after the conclusion of the second war with England.

At that time, our horsemen in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and the Gulf States, had brought into the country so many excellent specimens of the English, the Arabian, and other hunters and runners, that the South, already sectionalized, took little heed of the growth of the running horses in the Northern States.

The great track at Washington City was chosen for the seat of the main encounter. It was a track laid out on the high flats back of Washington, by men like John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, and other great border-sportsmen, who had immense tracts of land and great herds of negroes, and lived in the plentiful period of slave-breeding.

The sequel of that race is well known: how the Virginia horse came on the track lame, and it was "a walk around" for Eclipse; yet on the result hundreds of negroes and thousands of acres and revenues, showing a reckless condition of public morality, were changed.

THE BLOOD AND RUM UP.

So far from breaking the spirit of the South, and recommending it to so some good sense on such questions, the angry Southerners insisted on the track that they would produce a horse, and name him at "the pole," to beat Eclipse, or any horse in the North, the succeeding year.

At the proper time, they appeared on Long Island with a number of horses, and finally put up Sir Henry against Elipse, who ran with septentrional reliability; and the consequence was, that every Southerner who had bet on his feelings instead of his judgment was cleaned out of house, negroes, and lands, and the Southern turf henceforward declined, except in Kentucky.

THE RELICS.

Some time ago I made inquiry at Washington about the spot where the first of these two celebrated races had occurred, and I was shown a very beautiful sylvan village, called Mt. Pleasant, often denominated "Clarksville," where, on a perfect plain, there were some remains of a racing-course. Looking further into the matter, I found an abandoned hotel, which had been at one time the leading edifice on the premises, and it still showed vestiges of its former character. This was nothing more, at present, than a great, surreptitious cock-pit, kept by an old man who had seen all the celebrated races of the past, and who still travels up and down the country, although his hairs are white and his teeth snaggled, putting up fighting birds against those of others.

COCK-FIGHTERS.

One day, feeling bolder than as wont, I drove my horse right through the gate of this old vestige of the race-track, and, addressing myself to two young men, asked to have a talk with their father, whom I knew to be authority on sporting matters in the District of Columbia.

"We can tell you all you want to know," said the young man; "father is quite old and a little childish."

While this matter was being discussed, however, the old man himself came forward, and, so far from being childish, he seemed to be wiser in the way of giving information than any of his sons, although these latter have been brought up to follow out the old man's course of trading; and he soon afterward took me into a hen-coop, double-locked, as if within were some birds of Paradise, and there, for the first time, I made the acquaintance of

THE BRITISH GAME-COCK;

a bronze-feathered bird, looking like a two-legged race-horse, with game, sauciness, and no sense of apprehension or affection expressed in his strut and figure; for he had been, from an early age, cut off at the comb and taught to wear steel spurs. I could well imagine that this fellow was an hereditary gladiator, used to killing ordinary barn-door cocks with a stroke, and ready to fly at a fox in a second, as well as to kill cats and rats, and to be knocked down by brooms, stumps, and stones, and to fight another cock constantly.

I do not know that I have ever met, in human or savage life, such a creature of good habits and fighting instincts as the average chickens that I found within one mile of Washington. The old man told me that some predisposition for cock-fighting remained over from the "Abolition" period; and he said that a prominent Internal-Revenue official was in the habit of coming out to the premises to see a little bloody spat between some of these game fowls.

The old man showed me the steel gaffs, which, like the pen, looked mightier than the sword,—being in some cases above three inches long, and as keen as a miniature sabre or parade-sword,—nicely attached to leather-casings, and hardly heavier on the cock's foot than the natural horn or nail which belonged there. Some of these gaffs had remained over from a patriarchal period, perhaps from the time when Washington himself fought these chickens with the Lees, Fairfaxes, and other Christian statesmen; whilst other gaffs had been freshly made at the shop of a Washington mechanic, who indulged the belief that at some period the triumph of Puritans and "Abolitionists" would be done, and a square up-and-down fight with hair-triggers or gaffs, or racing-plates, would be recognized as the specialties of Republican chivalry.

Said I to the old gentleman, "Can you show me where the track used to be where

ECLIPSE AND SIR CHARLES

ran, back in the thirties?" "Yes," said the old gentleman, walking me out to the edge of a fine field of wheat, "here it came, right by this spot, and passed by yan school-house, and yan church, and yan cluster of cottages of Yankee clerks; and, instead of seeing it as you see it now, built over by sich people, it was once the greatest track in the world, until the gamblers got to running it. They used to set up their sweat-cloth tables, thimble-rig pools, and faro-boxes, until the gentlemen got tired of coming to the place. Finally the whole course was sold off, and I have got here about 60 acres that I am ready to accommodate any Yankee with, if he will pay my price."

"Did you see the great race between Sir Charles and Eclipse?" said I to this old man.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I had just one dollar that day after getting into the track. It seemed to me that the whole United States was here, and I bet my dollar with So-and-so, and won."

"Do you fight cocks any more in Grant's Administration?" said I to this old gentleman.

"No, sir, it's agin the law nowadays, and I'm too old to git fined and have a trouble. But I fought a main last fall at Memphis, and the Washington cocks beat the United States. I go down to Marlborough some times, and fight all Prince George's County with my coops. But I don't break any laws; for these Yankees are bound to have their way. The good times are all done. Sometimes my boys and me, and two or three friends, have a little fight all to ourselves, right out here in the sunlight, where you see this old historic spot, which used to be the biggest ground in America for fighting-chickens. If the chickens didn't fight well, we jumped in ourselves and cussed and fought. I'm an old man now,—nigh on to 80,—but I never expect to see any genuine fun any more."

There he stood, venerable, hospitable vice, accusing the Lord of deserting His own. I could not help thinking of Congressman Bob Ingersoll's saying, when I heard this old gallows-chap talk of Providence, that "An honest God was the noblest work of man."

JESSE GRANT.

I was in the City of Cincinnati the Sunday night when Jesse Grant, father of the President of the United States, died from softening of the brain and the spinal marrow, consequent upon a stroke of paralysis. I saw the funeral, with the President as a mourner, come up from the Suspension Bridge,—twenty or thirty carriages in all,—and move out towards Spring Grove Cemetery. While yet the old gentleman was lying at rest in the house he had inhabited for several years, I was hearing his neighbors in Covington give the story of his career.

Old Jesse Grant was one of those remarkable Scotch or Scotch-Irish Pennsylvanians who had capacity for long years, perpetual frugality, and the love of the main chance. He was born in Central Pennsylvania, and came out to a quiet country part of Ohio, near the Ohio River, where he married within his social sphere, and brought up a family of children. He lived to be nearly 80 years of age. Nature designed him, and habit characterized him, to be a simple-minded, honest man. He could not deviate from correct conduct without showing a certain awkwardness, which inevitably told upon him. A gentleman of Cincinnati, for example, described to me how, during the War, certain Hebrew traders, who had fathomed the old man, rung him into a little cotton-hooking with themselves. But Gen. Ulysses Grant, now the President, refused to give these Hebrews any more chance with his father's recommendation than without it. The old man came to my informant to state his case, meaning to show that he had not been mildly dealt with; "but," said the gentleman referred to, "he made a far worse case for himself than had been stated, and did it in that guileless sort of way which made me say to him: 'You have not the crookedness to be successful in this line.'"

The chief Grant, prior to the President, was Jesse Grant's grandfather, Noah, who served amongst the Connecticut troops during the French War, and in the Revolution. Jesse Grant moved with his father to Ohio in John Adams' Administration. Jesse took to tanning at an early age, and, in 1821, married a wide-awake, piously-advised lady, with whom he moved, while the General was a baby, to Georgetown, Brown County. His worldly increase was gradual, but good; and, when Ulysses Grant was 17 years old, the old gentleman, having acceded to his son's wishes for an education, looked to West Point as a suitable place. Thomas L. Homer, member of Congress, had Ulysses Grant appointed cadet at West Point at a fortunate moment, when his previously-nominated cadet had lost the place. After being admitted to the army, Gen. Grant failed to meet the expectations of his father, who thought that all boys ought to make a living for themselves and their families promptly. For nearly twenty years the young cadet's worldly fortune was slow, poor, and almost despairing. His father had lost patience with him repeatedly; but the strength of the type showed out in the young man when the great conflict of the Rebellion came. Wearing his father's great, stern-wheeled jaw, and compressed mouth, and combative brow, the retired army-officer made his way, and wholly recovered the old man's confidence and pride.

ANECDOTE.

Mr. Phillips, of Cincinnati, told me that in 1863, when the contest at Vicksburg was yet undecided, a clergyman, in confidence with Jesse Grant and himself, responded to the old man's remark, that his son had executive ability enough to take Vicksburg, by saying, "He can't do it; he wants the brain,—the mind." With this, the deafish old man, who either overheard or expected the criticism, said with firmness: "I tell you my son Ulysses has got executive ability to do anything; to be President of the United States, as he will be some time."

THE BEST HOLD.

It was Gen. Grant's good-fortune to marry the daughter of a man far ahead of his father in worldly resources and acquaintance. Old Mr. Dent was his protector for twenty years. When the young man came to consideration, his father endeavored, at the beginning, to avoid making himself notable; but the strong prejudices of his character made him more and more an object of remark. He held the office of Postmaster of Covington under both Andrew Johnson and his son; and his administration of the Post-Office, though not characterized by any special errantry, was, on the whole, queer and laughable. He quarreled with some friends, and stuck to others who were more foolish. He had an opinion on every question, and never failed to express it. He was a long, 6-footed, bent-shouldered, gaunt old man, strongly attached to his church; and he did not seek to widen the area of social acquaintance, but rather to be positive and unanswerable within the sphere which he had mastered previously. Hence his friends were mainly provincial, remote, sequestered, and generally very religious. As a tradesman, he had some of the best capacities of people in his line, and could estimate the number of pounds in a hide by looking at it, or the quality of the tanning by quietly giving it a feel behind his back. He had the misfortune to reside in a suburb of Cincinnati where his son's principles were not applauded. Hence the old man had to brave out a great deal of misunderstanding of his renowned boy; but it may be questioned whether, on the whole, we cannot ascribe President Grant to the gigantic fibre of his old Scotch father, and the sweet and steady motherliness of that widow who has never yet been the recipient of an evil criticism or comment from any living being.

MORE ANECDOTE.

A photographer who had made pictures of Jesse Grant and his wife together, said to me: "President Grant's mother was the cleverest of the two. She had the most perception, the most modesty, and the most good sense. She was not flurried nor particular, like the old man; but, in her native nature, sat down before the camera, and made the best picture of the two without trying to do so."

Old Mr. Jesse Grant, in later life, wore a pair of spectacles, and a pair of closed eyes behind them, which, with his big, bone-headed stick, made him look like a blind man. He was close, and shrewd, and Scotch, to the last moment of his life, and had courage enough to fight a mad dog on the street, or a man of half his age who would take the advantage of a cent upon him. Cold, angular, prejudiced, he died consistently, without flurry; and, when he died, it was remembered that he had been of the type of men who had made both Ohio and Kentucky imperial by their vigorous frames, frugal methods of life, and individuality of character. GATH.

Four at a Birth.

From the Washington Republican.

The usually quiet and unsensational neighborhood of G street, between Third and Fourth streets east, was thrown into a high state of excitement Monday last, by the announcement that a colored woman named Elizabeth Bolden, wife of Kingsley Bolden, colored, had, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock, given birth to four children. The news spread with the usual rapidity among the female portion of the community, a large number of whom, discrediting the report, flocked to the scene to satisfy themselves that the story was accurate, while not a few of the male persuasion visited the premises to assure themselves that none of them had escaped. In a short time the marvelous birth spread all over the eastern section of the city, and became the subject of lively conversation and pleasant and suggestive comment everywhere.

The report was at first discredited; but the proof was too convincing, and incredulous humanity was compelled to believe, and wonder what would come next. Mrs. Bolden is not only fortunate in the number of her offspring, but in their sex—three boys and one girl. Dr. Tucker, who attended the happy woman in her illness, gives it as his opinion that all four will certainly live, and that there is a fair prospect that in due time three of them will realize the full benefits of the various amendments to the Constitution. At any rate, they were, at last accounts, in the enjoyment of the fullest amount of infantile health and strength. This is believed to be the first instance of the birth of a quartette, at least in Washington.

A Hospital for Birds.

From the New York Sun.

Of all the hospitals in New York that at 3 Greene street is the most unique and interesting, being devoted exclusively to the treatment of sick and maimed dogs and birds and other pets. Although limited as to space it gives accommodation to large numbers of little sufferers. Cages, which line the sides of the room, contain canaries with the "pip," canaries afflicted with the asthma and behaving under the infliction very much like human invalids similarly situated, canaries with broken legs, and, in fine, canaries with all the diseases known to their race. Some of the little sufferers have broken wings or legs, which are bandaged or splintered scientifically, and they chirp mournfully when a sudden spasm of pain overcomes them.

"It is our dull season," said Mrs. ——. "We haven't many birds under treatment now, but sometimes we have the place full. Some time ago a canary was brought to us that had had one leg eaten off by a rat. Nobody thought it would live, but after a time we brought it round, and it sings now as well as ever. The great difficulty was to teach it to balance itself on one leg, instead of two; but after awhile it learnt even that, and now hops around as well as ever. The only thing in which it differs from other birds, is that it is put to bed every night on a napkin laid in the bottom of the cage, instead of roosting."

Belgian Insane Asylums.

The Belgian Government has recently ordered securely-locked letter-boxes to be placed in all the insane asylums of the country, public or private, in positions where they will be easily accessible to all the inmates. They are designed to allow complaints and suggestions to be made to the authorities in a way independent of any of the officers or attendants. No one connected with the institution can have access to them. They are in charge of the *Procureur du Roi* of the district, and the letters they contain are taken to him weekly for examination. The complaints are then investigated, and if any one claims to be sane, the case is ordered to be examined by medical experts. Abuses are corrected. The system, it is said, exerts a wholesome influence, and tends to secure proper management in all its details.

THE GALLOWS.

Blood for Blood—Life for Life.

Execution of Three Negroes for Murder.

James Brown.

Suffolk, Va. (July 11), Correspondence of the New York World.

The execution of Jim Brown took place here at twenty minutes past 11 this morning, in the presence of about 3,000 spectators. His neck was broken and life was of course extinct almost instantaneously. The story of the crime for which he suffered may be told in a few words. A little more than six weeks ago there dwelt in the County of Nansemond, Va., about ten miles from the small town of Suffolk, a respectable and well-to-do family of six persons. These were Mr. Dempsey Jones, his wife, three daughters, and their paternal aunt, a Mrs. Dozier. The last named, in common with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jones, was well advanced in years. The family dwelling is situated in a pleasant but isolated spot, well beyond earshot of the nearest neighbor.

The 1st of June being a mild and beautiful Sabbath, Mr. Jones seized the occasion for a distant ride into one of the adjoining counties of North Carolina, and later during the forenoon his three daughters drove to the meeting-house, about one mile and a half distant.

Thus an unhappy fatality ordered it so that the two venerable ladies, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Dozier, were left alone.

The subsequent confession of the murderer supplies us here with a connected story.

From sunrise of Sunday morning Jim Brown watched the premises, and instigated, as it appears, by cupidity alone, waited patiently for the time when the house should be left unguarded save by the two aged sisters. It may not be that his purpose aforethought was murder as well as robbery, for even he could hardly have sought with deliberation the lives of two females who had always made of him a special object of their favor and indulgence.

When the young ladies had left the premises he crawled from his concealment in a wood-shed and entered the house by a side door.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Dozier, their conversation interrupted by this singular intrusion, turned and regarded with mutual instinctive terror the black, threatening countenance of the hideous, misshapen negro. He promptly made known his purpose to extort money. Mrs. Dozier, though inwardly shivering with fear, confronted him and said, "Leave the house instantly or we shall have you punished severely." He answered nothing, but instantly seized the lady and took the household keys from her pocket. He then seized a billet of wood lying on the hearth, and with two heavy blows from his powerful arm literally broke her skull to pieces. Horror-stricken at the wretched fate of her companion, Mrs. Jones, losing all her native dignity of demeanor, clung to the savage brute and prayed, "Jim, please don't kill me."

Only an instant he hesitated, till the death struggles of his first victim had ceased, then again the huge club descended and the venerable mother of the family rolled an instant corpse on the now ensanguined floor. The bloody work finished the black demon went rapidly through the rooms, unlocking and searching every drawer or other probable receptacle of money or treasure. He found a pocket-book containing $5, and elsewhere a quantity of family jewels, which he left untouched, either through ignorance of their value or a shrewd fear that they might betray him. Then he fled through the woods to his shanty, first hiding the pocket-book in an oak bush by the roadside.

The news of a murder unparalleled in the darkest annals of Nansemond, went, as if by an electric flash, all over the neighboring country. A terrible cry for vengeance responded, and from Suffolk to the last habitation on the dark confines of the Dismal Swamp the people with one accord rose up to search for the murderer. The young men of the district seemed suddenly endowed with the instinct of the blood-hound, or the keen insight of the trained detective. They got on the track and pursued it unceasingly on the second day after the bloody deed, and the day after the burial of the victim the murderer was brought to bay in the woods. Being quickly surrounded, he was taken with slight resistance, pinioned, thrown into a fish-cart, and the same night was safely deposited in the Suffolk Jail. The next morning the jailer found him crouched in the corner of his cell, shivering with horror. He then declared that he had just waked from a dream, in which he saw himself with a rope around his neck. Thus his superstition being excited he was easily led to make a full and free confession of his crime. The week following the trial was begun in Suffolk. The Court furnished counsel for the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, and listened with little visible concern to the proceedings. The trial was concluded in two days—a verdict rendered of murder in the first degree, and the culprit sentenced to be hanged on the 11th July—giving him a little more than three weeks for preparation.

Albert Saunders.

Prince Frederick, Md. (July 11), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

On Saturday, Dec. 28 last, the body of Eugene Archie Burdell was found near the public road to Upper Marlboro, some twelve miles from this place. The marks of violence upon his head made it evident that he had been murdered. Burdell was a Frenchman by birth, and had been traveling through the country as a clock cleaner. On the 26th, some two days before his body was found, he had called at Mr. Howe's store, about sunset, and asked him if he could give him a night's lodging. Mr. Howe informed him that he had but one spare room and that had already been promised to some civil engineers who were employed in locating a railroad route through the neighborhood; that, however, he had no doubt McDowell, who lived not very far off, could accommodate him. At the time of the conversation there was present in the store a colored man named Albert Saunders, who volunteered to show him the way. They left the store together, and nothing was seen of Burdell until two days afterward. A couple of boys were hunting a hare which ran into a deep gully, and in the pursuit of the game they came upon the body of the unfortunate man. They at once notified the people at the nearest house. At the Coroner's inquest, before which Saunders, who had remained in the neighborhood, was summoned as a witness, the circumstantial evidence pointed so plainly to him as the murderer that he was arrested and brought down here to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which, at the last May term of the court, presented an indictment against him. Before the trial came off Saunders made a full confession to Mr. Hindry, the County Jailer. He said that after he left the store he picked up a heavy oak stick or club, and that when they had gone a short distance he struck him a blow with all his strength on the left side of the head; that the man fell in the road, but just then he heard a man coming on horseback and he ran and hid in the woods; that, after the horseman passed, he came back, and as the man was still kicking he gave him another blow, and then he did not kick any more. He stooped down to search his pockets and get his money, when he heard another horseman coming, and he ran again into the woods till this second man passed. Then he came back the third time, he dragged him into the woods and threw him down into the gulley, where he was found. That he took the woolen scarf or comforter off his neck, but that was all he brought away. The money which he found in one of his pockets was a big roll of bills, and that, with a silver watch he had on, he hid under some small bushes in the gulley. The satchel or small bag, which Burdell had with him he left in the road. It had nothing in it but his clock tools, and they were no use to him. This satchel was found in the road the next morning after the murder by a colored man. The comforter, which was recognized as belonging to the man, was found by the jailor at the place near Saunders' house, where he said he had hid it, but the watch and money have never been found, though diligent search has been made at and in the vicinity of the places he described. Since his confession and conviction he denied being guilty—that he had nothing to do with the murder of the man, and he don't know why he said so. That it was all lies that he told. That he left Burdell lying drunk in the road where he fell shortly after they left the store, and that was the last he saw of him. The only thing about his confession was that he robbed him of the comforter. They were going to hang him (Saunders) for a murder that he had nothing to do with. No one who was present at the trial entertains the slightest doubt of his guilt. He told the jailor that he wanted him to find the money which he said he had, because money always got people out of trouble. That if there was as much there as he thought there was he could hire a big lawyer and then they wouldn't hang him.

The gallows was a plain platform, with two upright timbers and the usual cross-piece. The back of it was braced against the front wall of the prisoner's room. Most of the time the carpenters were at work he sat looking at them, now and then turning his back and holding his face in his hands and moaning. After the scaffold was completed his coffin, which was made of plain pine and unpainted, was carried in his view into the passage alongside of his door. He said he slept badly that night (no wonder), and the next night he slept worse. He had heard them digging his grave a few feet from the scaffold to the corner of the court lot. Early Friday morning the three Methodist ministers of the neighborhood, one of whom was colored, were with him, and they remained until the Sheriff announced the time for execution. Hindry, the jailor, placed himself on one side of the prisoner, Sheriff Smith, and the clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Gardner, Massey, and Draper, immediately following him. The prisoner stepped out of his cell and on to the platform without the slightest apparent tremor. He was dressed in white pants, with a long linen frock [illegible] good God for the soul of the man that was thus suddenly to be ushered into the other world. After the prayer was over the prisoner said:

"I am innocent of the crime of which I am to be hung; but my last words to those who hear me are to keep away from bad company and whisky shops."

The jailor then adjusted the rope around the prisoner's neck, and he stepped forward to a place to which he was directed on the platform. Then the Sheriff, who was evidently laboring under considerable excitement at the unpleasant duty which he had to perform, went down the steps, pressing his foot as he got to the bottom on the false step which drew the bolt upholding the trap. As it dropped the prisoner fell with a heavy thud. There was hardly a struggle. After the body had been hanging about seventeen minutes Drs. Dixon, Dawkins, and Reed pronounced life extinct, at half-past twelve, and his relatives having claimed his remains they were delivered to them for burial.

There were perhaps 1,500 people present to witness the execution. Two cavalry companies of the Third Regiment Maryland National Guard had been ordered out and took position immediately surrounding the scaffold.

Thomas Jackson.

Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Md. (July 11), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Thomas Jackson, colored, was hung here to-day for the murder of a white man named James Scofield on the night of the 3d of April last, at Fairfield, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. To the charge of murder was also added arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, a crime the like of which never before occurred in this county.

Scofield was a merchant and the Postmaster at the place. He was about 57 years of age, and though bearing a somewhat eccentric character, was regarded as an honest man and an excellent citizen. He was also a man of pleasant address and manners, and was possessed of a respectable share of literary accomplishments. He had been twice married, separating from his second wife on account of incompatibility of temper. Two years ago, in an altercation at his store with a negro man, he killed him. He was tried for the crime by the Circuit Court and acquitted, the homicide being regarded by the jury as justifiable.

On the night of the 3d of April last Scofield's store was entered, the occupant foully murdered, the shelves despoiled of the most valuable goods, and the building burned. Some of the goods were subsequently found in Jackson's house, and he was arrested, tried, and convicted.

This morning the town was alive with preparations for carrying the execution into effect. Fully 2,000 men, women, and children, white and black, had assembled from all parts of the country.

The prisoner passed a quiet night, watched by some of the Sheriff's posse, ate a hearty breakfast, and enjoyed some [illegible] from the village. He was left alone with his spiritual adviser until 1 o'clock, when the Sheriff, his assistants, and your correspondent entered the cell.

Sheriff Abell informed the condemned that he had deferred executing the sentence until the last minute fixed by the warrant was near at hand, and he must now prepare for the gallows. Jackson had been provided with a neat black coat and pants. His confinement had somewhat reduced his flesh, so that he did not weigh more than 140 pounds. There was nothing repulsive in his countenance. His look was not that of a cunning, secretive, crafty negro, who has profited by his intimate association with [illegible] during his slave life. His brother [illegible] a short interview with him yesterday, [illegible] he would not tell who was with him [illegible] deed for which he was to die was committed. Jackson said it was enough for him to suffer without getting others into trouble, and he would not accuse anybody else.

The arms were pinioned with strong cord, the prisoner still conducting himself in a quiet manner. He had nothing to say, no request to make, except that the Sheriff would not prolong the exercises. Everything being in readiness, he marched out, escorted from the jail to the scaffold by a file of armed men, ascended the stairs with a firm step and took the place assigned him on the drop. The clergy gave him the last words of comfort, and, after a short prayer, left the gallows. The Sheriff then tied his feet and legs, adjusted the knot, which had been tied by an expert, drew the black cap over his head and bade him farewell. In another minute he was on the ground, his right hand grasping the lever. A dull thud was heard, and Jackson was dangling at the end of the rope, with no evidence of life in him. After hanging twenty minutes the body was let down, and life pronounced extinct. It was then enclosed in a plain coffin and interred in the cemetery [illegible] outside of the town.

The Shah's Talismans.

Galignani's Messenger remarks: Much has been said of the fabulous packages and the numberless precious stones which the Shah of Persia brings with him in his visit to Europe. Undoubtedly, part of his most precious articles is composed of talismans from which His Majesty, who is superstitious, is never separated. They are extremely numerous, being more than 20 in all. The most important comes in a direct line, from the legendary Rustam, the man whose history Lamartine wrote. It is a five-pointed golden star, adorned with as many large diamonds. The original owner placed it on the forehead of his black horse, a marvelous animal of which a Persian poet says: "He passes, rapid, like a bird of prey, whose wings have been enlarged by fright." That object is called *Mirzoum*. It has, according to the Persian sorcerers, the property of forcing conspirators to immediately avow their projects. When the brother of the Shah was accused, a few years ago, of treason, Nasser-Ed-Din presented Rustam's star to him. Terrified and seized with remorse, the criminal avowed everything, and the confession was attributed to the magic influence of the talisman. The brother was banished and his accomplices sentenced to the punishment of the string in the neck. After the *Mirzoum*, the next in point of importance is a small cube of amber, "fallen from the sun in the time of Mahomet." Its Persian name is *Ambrad*, and it is believed in that country to be able to render the Shah invulnerable. He always wears it round his neck. Then comes a gold box, studded with emeralds, and which was blessed by the Prophet. It renders the members of the royal family invisible, on the express condition that their only acquaintance with women is by sight. When the present monarch received it from his father, he had already something like 100 legitimate wives, without counting the others. He therefore has been unable to test the effect. That does not prevent him from religiously believing in that marvelous quality of this box, which is called *Khamen*. Let us mention the diamond *Hydek*, a splendid stone, which is worth not less than 500,000 or 600,000 francs, and which ornaments the hilt of one of the Shah's sabres. That weapon renders its possessor invincible. Every enemy who struggles against it is fatally destined to be decapitated. His Majesty has, however, never had occasion to expose his person, and the weapon has never, so to say, issued from its scabbard. Finally, we may mention the talisman most redoubted by the Shah. It is a dentilated Khangiar, and with similar properties to the cimatar above mentioned; only the destinies have willed that whoever shall use it shall perish by it. Therefore, the magic arm remains carefully inclosed in a coffer of sandal-wood, on which is engraved a verse of the Koran.

Mortality in Cities.

Last year the mortality was precisely equal in New Orleans and Boston, being 30 per 1,000 inhabitants in both. The mortality in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was 31 per 1,000. Savannah, with its hot climate, though built upon a low lying coast, and surrounded by pestilential swamps and rice fields, is as favorable to life as Boston, more favorable than Montreal, and very far more favorable than Prague, or even, strange as it may sound, than Munich. The mortality in Savannah and Florence was 36 per 1,000, [illegible] was as high as 41 per 1,000. Again, the rate in New York and in Berlin was exactly equal, and in both it was disgracefully high from the same cause—absence of the most elementary sanitary precautions. While in London, [illegible] the best managed, the mortality was [illegible] than 21 per 1,000, [illegible] Berlin and New York [illegible] reached 32 per 1,000. Yet New York, [illegible] the temperate zone, girt by water and [illegible] [illegible]

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

A Considerable Increase of Mortality Within the Last Few Days.

Circular of the American Public Health Association.

Sanitary Cleaning — Disinfection and Disinfectants — Principles and Duties to Be Observed.

Dr. Rauch reports that the mortality for the past week has been largely in excess of any week of last year. The last few days have increased the mortality in the city considerably.

In this connection we reprint the following memorandum prepared by the Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association, and urge upon our citizens the adoption of the precautions therein contained:

The presence of cholera at several places in the Mississippi Valley is acknowledged. Its progress from New Orleans to Memphis and Nashville seems to have been rapid, and is significant of its onward tendency. That it is being propagated, as in former visitations, by local causes and the neglect of sanitary duties, is as evident now as in the former visitations. To combat and arrest the progress, and prevent the epidemic prevalence of this scourge of sanitary negligence, it is necessary that the inhabitants of this city should promptly resort to the most effectual PURIFICATION and the best known means of DISINFECTION, and that this sanitary cleansing and preparation should be at once and very thoroughly carried into effect,—*before any cases of cholera occur*,—and that in the *presence* of the disease these sanitary duties should be enforced in every household and throughout the entire district. Experience has proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for the danger! It is the only way to deal successfully with cholera.

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreak and propagation of cholera are: (1.) Neglected privies; (2.) filth-sodden grounds; (3.) foul cellars, and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of dwellings; (4.) foul and obstructed house-drains; (5.) decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable; (6.) unventilated, damp, and uncleansed dwellings and apartments. These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence, or of offensive incubation remain, these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying, and disinfection. The thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application, at the same time, of quick-lime and coal-tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers, and closets; and the daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate, and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection, if suitable care is taken of personal health. The security of personal health requires—*Pure drinking-water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.*

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera, and arresting putrefaction, are readily understood, and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular, and we respectfully recommend that the statement and the following schedule of rules and methods, be given to the press and to all Principals of schools, Superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels, and public institutions, and to the masters of ships and steamboats, and the conductors of passenger trains throughout this continent, believing, as we do, that by the timely and continued application of these measures the prevalence of cholera may be prevented. But let it be remembered that there can be no substitutes for thorough cleansing and fresh air.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For Privies, Water-Closets, Drains, and Sewers.—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water closets from becoming infected or offensive—Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, sewers, and drains—Gradually pour in this solution until it penetrates and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of copperas with carbolic acid; and, *for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for sewers, drains, and gutters*, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself; coal-tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Other disinfectants,—such as the solutions of sesquichloride of iron, or of chloride of zinc, are effectual in privies and drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon damp soils and in damp places and *whitewashing* with fresh lime should be practiced in common tenements, factories, stables, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows: 1 lb of sulphate of zinc to 6 or 8 gallons of water, to which add 2 fluid ounces of pure strong carbolic acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If carbolic acid is not at hand, then use the solution of zinc in water. The same disinfecting solution is excellent for bed-pans and chamber-vessels, and for soiled floors or defiled surfaces.

Apartments, bedding, and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhea, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE OBSERVED.

1. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of *pure water* are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

2. That general cleansing, scavenging, and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance; and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

3. That whatever differences of opinion there may be concerning the epidemic phenomena of different outbreaks, the paramount importance of thorough cleansing and disinfection is to be kept in mind; and that, in the words of the Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhœa which the epidemic influence can produce, that *all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective*. That the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterwards, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum of infective power; and that if they be cast away *without previous disinfection*, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly, or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, and towels have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

4. Cleansing and purity, skillful disinfection, temperate habits, and wholesome diet with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of cholera. The watchword should be that this destructive enemy should be,—remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and disinfect as it spreads, let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants and special cleansing.

From being the most feared and destructive pestilence, cholera has become entirely submissive to sanitary measures of prevention, and can now be controlled with much certainty and completeness as to prevent its progress as an epidemic. Believing, therefore, that the people of this city will wisely apply the suggestions herewith given in this memorandum, the undersigned respectfully present them for the purpose of hastening and making sure the most extensive, thorough, and timely control of this destroyer. By order of the

JOHN H. RAUCH,
H. A. JOHNSON,
GEORGE SCHLOETZER,
Sanitary Committee.

DISCIPLINING BRIDGEPORT ROUGHS.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Policeman Michael Mahoney was arraigned for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and acting disrespectfully toward a superior officer. It became known during the examination that the policemen and station-keepers at the Fourth Precinct Station-House [Bridgeport] were in the habit of kicking and abusing prisoners to make them keep silent; that when drunk were put in the cells and behaved in such a boisterous manner that the policemen overhead could not sleep; hence it was a common thing for the officers to come down-stairs, open the cell doors, and go in and kick and beat the inebriates until they became quiet. This was brought out by Commissioner Sheridan, who had frequently heard complaints regarding the brutality of the policemen at the station, and he imagined the Board would be astonished at the condition of things there. They were, indeed, astonished at first, but changed their minds when Policeman Mahoney stated that many of the Bridgeport roughs wore boots with nails in the soles and heels, and when placed in the lock-up they made a frightful racket by kicking against the doors. It did no good to go in and pray to them to be quiet. "You might as well," he said, "ask them to keep still as to go to h—l and expect salvation;" hence, a little rough usage was necessary to keep them under subjection. Mahoney was found guilty, but action on his case was deferred. Policeman Reinhardt was reprimanded for going to sleep while on duty. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of saloon-licenses and swearing in recently-appointed policemen.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Recommendations of Dr. Miller Favorably Received—The Coroner Requested to Be More Particular in Future in Making Out His Reports to the Board.

The County Commissioners met yesterday President Miller in the chair, and present Commissioners Russell, Pahlman, Lonergan, Jones, Herting, Harrison, Harris, Galloway, Crawford, Clough, Bogue, Ashton.

The Superintendent of Public Charities reported that the sorrel horse connected with the Poor House had been stolen and advising that the animal be advertised for. Referred to the Poor House and Pauper Committee.

The same official recommended the adoption of a resolution compelling insane and sick persons, not paupers, to give bonds for their keeping in the county institutions. Adopted.

The County Board of Education reported that they were short to the amount of $615.43, and assessed an appropriation to that amount. Among the bills were $125 for an engraving plate and $125 for diplomas. Referred to Committee on Education.

The County Attorney recommended that the Coroner be compelled to report from time to time the number of inquests held, the amount of effects left by deceased strangers, and such other information as will enable the Board to understand the situation. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Wentworth, of the Normal School, by permission, explained how the pupils at the Normal School, by clubbing together, were able to board at from $10 to $12 a month, and argued the propriety of the county erecting boarding-houses. Washing cost only from 37 to 50 cents a dozen, and the county should encourage this economical system of acquiring knowledge. It was proposed that the brick in the old Reform School be used, and that the cost be $25,000. It was referred to the Committee on Education.

Building bills to the amount of $1,208.08 were ordered to be paid, and M. B. Bailey, contractor for the masonry, was ordered to be paid $10,919 on account.

Mr. Crawford made a speech. He desired the whole Board to have a look at the estimates, so that the Board and the public, as well as the Committee could see how things were going.

Mr. Ashton sort of coincided with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Harrison was on the other side. So was Mr. Miller.

Mr. Crawford made another speech.

Mr. Harrison squelched him.

The Crawford motion was lost.

The Committee on Poorhouse and Paupers recommended the payment of bills amounting to $4,936.30, including $1,418.46 to Mr. Periolat for potatoes, showing an extraordinary affection on the part of the paupers for potatoes. The Committee on Hospital recommended the payment of bills amounting to $1,138. The reports were concurred in.

Miscellaneous bills, amounting to $1,020, were ordered to be liquidated.

The Committee on Public Service recommended that the Recorder be empowered to employ an extra map clerk, at 50 cents an hour for time actually employed, up to Sept. 30.

It was intimated in the course of discussion, that the movement was a trick to pay the present map clerk for extra work.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Committee have power to authorize the Recorder to employ an additional map clerk, if necessary, and it was adopted.

Sundry bills were appropriately referred.

The Finance Committee were authorized to employ counsel to aid in the application for judgment in the delinquent taxes of 1872.

The Board took a recess until Monday next, at 2 p. m.

TRIED FOR MURDER.

Arraignment of the Man Cheevers, Accused of Killing His Wife—Substance of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

In the Criminal Court, twenty-seven prisoners were arraigned, of whom ten pleaded not guilty. The majority of the cases were for larceny. The prisoner Cheevers was placed on trial, charged with having murdered his wife, the particulars of which charge have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The principal witnesses examined were the Coroner, Dr. Emmons, the County Physician, who was present at the post mortem examination, and testified to the fact that, from appearances, the deceased died from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Gall, the physician who attended the deceased during her illness, was examined, but his testimony was very non-committal. The evidence of Charles Edwards, a boarder in the same house where deceased and the prisoner lived, showed that one afternoon, about ten days before the death of deceased, he heard a noise in the room, and, entering, saw the prisoner being pulled from off her, when he first caught sight of three people,—of the sick wife lying helpless on the bed, of the husband, with his hands on her throat and his knees on her stomach, and of a Mrs. Purdham, who was pulling him off as well as her woman's strength would allow. The evidence of Mrs. Purdham corroborated this in every particular. J. Evans, a brother of the deceased, testified to seeing marks on the plaintiff's throat, forehead, face, and shoulder-blade. He was about to tell what the deceased said about these marks, but the Court ruled that it was inadmissible evidence. This closed the evidence for the prosecution. For the defense three medical practitioners were called in, who stated that the disease of which the deceased suffered was the cause of her death, which they consider was not hastened by the assault. With the exception of two or three witnesses to be examined for the defense, as to the character of the prisoner, the case is ready for argument before the jury.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be a special meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless at 10 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The regular annual meeting of the Jewish Union will be held this evening. Matters of importance to Israelites are to be discussed and acted upon.

Dr. Rauch wants the Police Commissioners to give orders to disinfect police water-closets, and have the anti-cholera circulars distributed among the officers.

The residence of Mrs. C. A. Webster, No. 420 Wabash avenue, was robbed of $66 worth of property at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Board of Public Works recommend the passage of an ordinance for widening Ashland avenue from the west fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River to Thirty-first street.

The picnic of the Sabbath School of the Eighth Presbyterian Church takes place tomorrow. The steamer will leave Goodrich's dock for Evanston at 9 a. m., and will return at 5 in the afternoon.

John Wheeling was arrested on Sunday night for attempting to remove car-journals on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and before Justice Scully yesterday was held for trial at the Criminal Court in $500 bail.

Cora Thompson, an inmate of Woman's Home was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Lake avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, by Officer Cass. She appeared to be either insane or drugged, and could not speak. She was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

The many friends of Maj. Heinchman, the gentleman who ferrets out horse-thieves for the city, will be glad to know that he reported for duty yesterday morning, having fully recovered from the attack of small-pox, which has prostrated him for some weeks.

A correspondent calls attention to the increase of professional beggars, and suggests that they be arrested and their necessities learned. If worthy, he thinks the people at large should supply them with food and clothing; if impostors, that they should be punished like any other criminals.

Two young men named Jacob Sherer and Irving Sennimann, went out on the lake in a shell boat Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, and, during the violent squall, the boat was capsized. Sherer was drowned, but his companion, being a good swimmer, was rescued. Sherer was about 15 years old. The search for his body was prosecuted all day yesterday, but without avail.

Officer McGrath, of the South Division Pound, has a valuable horse in his possession, which the owner called for last Monday. The horse has been recovered since that time and may be had, if the owner, who lives somewhere on Second street, will apply for it.

A general raid was made by Sergt. Johnson and his men on Sunday night upon houses of ill-fame on Washington street. As the result of the raid thirteen prostitutes were before Justice Scully yesterday morning. They were fined from $10 to $25. Some went to the Bridewell, but by far the greater number enriched the City Treasury.

The following companies, doing business in this city, suffered more or less by the Grand Rapids (Mich.) fire yesterday afternoon: North British and Mercantile; Hartford; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco; Phenix, Brooklyn; Imperial, London; Underwriters; Royal; Ætna; Black River; Traders', Chicago; Detroit Fire and Marine.

Another accident occurred at the new County Jail yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. By the falling of an arch, George Hucks, T. Walsh, and a man named Dorcey, were precipitated from a platform to the ground, twenty-five feet. Hucks was very seriously hurt. He was removed to his home, No. 166 North avenue. His companions were not seriously injured, and were able to walk home.

Peter Telderman called at the office of the Board of Police yesterday, and exhibited a drawing of a house 20x40, and 15 feet in height, to be built of relics of the fire, near Lincoln Park, and to be used as a restaurant. The Board gaped at him, and asked him what he wanted. He wanted to know if the police would interfere with him. The Board replied that relics of the fire must necessarily be fire-proof.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named Herman Torp, 15 years old, was run over by Wagon No. 1 of the American Express Company, driven by a fellow named Gray, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, and badly injured. Officer Humbrock took the boy to the drug store of J. F. Farwell, where Dr. Dyball attended him. The driver paid all the expenses. Persons who saw the accident said he should have been arrested. The boy was removed to his home, No. 265 Larrabee street.

A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday morning stated that a boy named John Leonard had been run over and fatally injured on Saturday afternoon, on Canal street, by the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. John Redmond, son of Mr. James P. Redmond, of No. 255 South Park avenue, was the name of the injured boy. The mistake had its origin in the fact that young Redmond was removed, after the accident, to the house of Mr. John Leonard, No. 188 Mitchell street. We regret to learn that the boy's death is momentarily expected. He was removed to his home last evening.

Joseph Wolf, an elderly farmer, who was injured one evening last week by the cars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the Eighteenth street crossing, died yesterday morning at the County Hospital. The Coroner's jury in the afternoon rendered a verdict censuring the Company, and laid the blame of the accident upon the location of the switch-tender's house at that place. From the diagram before the jury, it appears that the Company's track runs through the middle of Clark street, leaving space on either side for a wagon-track. The switch-tender's house is located in the middle of the west wagon track, and stops up the street, so far as the passage of wagons on that side is concerned. Mr. Wolf, being caught by the train, turned his horses to the south, but being confronted by the switch-tender's house, his escape was rendered impossible. The Company had been previously informed that the location of the house would result in some accident. Wolf has a family in one of the suburban towns, and was about 55 years old.

John McNally and James Curry had a murderous contest with butcher-knives at No. 328 Archer avenue, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The fight was occasioned by two stomachs full of bad whisky. McNally was seriously cut in the head and in the back. Curry received a slight wound in the left side. He was arrested by Officer Loudeck, and yesterday morning was taken before Justice Banyon, who at first held him for trial at the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds. Afterwards an Alderman, whose name could not be learned, having received a fee for the business, persuaded the willing Banyon to reduce the bail to $700. The prisoner gave the required bail, and obtained his liberty. Police officers frequently complain that certain Aldermen are induced by the payment of money to them to use their influence in behalf of prisoners, and Banyon, being easily persuaded, the result is that prisoners are admitted to straw bail, run away, and the work of the police amounts to nothing.

The Coroner was summoned to the County Hospital yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Winie, who died from a paralytic stroke, occasioned by injuries received in a drunken frolic, in a saloon at the corner of State and Twenty-eighth streets, some seven weeks ago. It appears that the deceased was having a hearty time with some of his friends, and they manifested their social feelings by indulging in a fist-fight. All of the participants in the affair were very drunk. Winie was either pushed or fell on the curbing in front of the saloon, and injured his spine. His whole body was immediately paralyzed, and he was therefore at once removed to the County Hospital. He lingered in great agony until yesterday morning. Most of the particulars of the affair were published in THE TRIBUNE the next morning after it occurred. None of the participants have been arrested. A man who was suspected of having pushed Winie over, has been looked for, somewhat, by the police of the Twenty-second Street Station, but, not being easily found, the search was given up, it being apparent that the prisoner could hardly be held, even if arrested. The inquest will be held this morning. The Deputy-Coroner has summoned a great many witnesses, and if anybody is to blame for Winie's death it will be found out.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences at the Pacific Hotel on the 8th, the financial condition of the institution was one of the subjects of consideration. It was stated that the Academy building is nearly completed, and that a very considerable sum of money is needed to put up cases and to defray other expenses required to put the institution in working order. The following Committee was appointed to lay the whole matter before our liberal citizens, and to solicit such subscriptions as they may be willing to make: Wm. Bross, Chairman; Albert E. Ebert, Norman Bridge, Geo. F. Rumsey, J. H. Rauch, H. M. Thompson, Geo. A. Shufeldt, Jr., J. H. McVicker, D. S. Smith, E. H. Cheesbrough. The Committee have met several times, and have concluded to make an effort to secure, if possible, at least thirty life-memberships. The terms on which these will be offered will be optional to the subscriber—either one-fourth down, balance in notes of one, two, and three years, or they can be paid sooner if desired. The old members will also be asked to contribute as they may feel able. It is desirable to raise a fund of at least $20,000. Tons of valuable specimens are waiting the orders of the Academy, whenever its accommodations are made ready to receive them. Soon after the fire, circulars, carefully prepared by the late Col. Foster, President, and Dr. Thompson, Secretary, were sent to all kindred institutions, stating the losses and the wants of the Academy, and the most liberal donations were at once made. Of course, it was stated that for the moment the Academy had no place to store them; but they have been waiting, in large quantities, the completion of the building as above stated. That is done, and friends are imperatively needed to make ready for the important collections before they can be ordered to be sent. Within the next few days the Committee will call personally on our citizens, and it is hoped a liberal response will at once be made. There is no other way in which the small sum required can be used more directly for the benefit of the city.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday reference is made to the printing of the Chicago Relief Committee's report. I have the management of the Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company named, and decide what work it cannot do. A proposition respecting it was never submitted to anybody connected with our establishment. Even if we could not do the work, it would be a piece of unwarranted impudence in me to answer for the rest of Chicago. There are half-a-dozen concerns in the city perfectly competent to execute the work in any degree of elegance desired. It would be a disgrace to our city if it were done out of it. Yours truly,

R. R. DONNELLEY.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1873.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

LITERATURE.

"His Level Best," and Other Stories, by Edward Everett Hale.

A series of stories, peculiar and interesting. "His Level Best" is a very naive account of the career of Mr. and Mrs. Boothby, who started in life with a comfortable fortune, considerably exceeding $100,000, and a sincere determination to perform conscientiously all duties pointed out to them. At the time Boothby tells his story, seven years after his marriage, he states that he is in the Male Department of the Poor-House, Dormitory B, native whites; his wife in the Female Department, Dormitory B, native whites; and the children in the Nursery Department, Dormitory B, native whites also. Their married life appears to have been very peaceful and pleasant; but, unfortunately, they at last discovered that, owing to their mutual earnest endeavor to perform every act of charity placed before them as their duty, each had, almost simultaneously with the other, arrived at the utmost pecuniary limit, and so they were compelled to become objects of charity. The moral which Mr. Hale intends to be deduced from this is, that it is much better for each man and woman to endeavor to ascertain what duty he or she is best calculated to perform, and give energy, mind, and heart to that.

"The Brick Moon" is an account of a party of scientific friends who believed that one or more additional moons would be a great assistance to navigation. They, consequently, at great expense of time, trouble, and money, constructed a large spheroid of brick and mortar, 200 feet in diameter. The interior of it was nearly hollow, being divided into compartments. They calculated that, if it could be forced to a sufficient distance from the earth, it would then take its own orbit. Having accumulated sufficient force, by running some large fly-wheels by water-power without cessation for several years, they were about to send it off, when, unfortunately, a portion of the party, with their families, stopping for temporary accommodation in the compartments of the "B. M.," as it was called to distinguish it from the "old Thornbush Moon," awaiting there the arrival of the remainder of the party, who were coming to witness the success of the experiment,—were, owing to the "B. M.'s" suddenly sliding down its grooves to the wheels, sent into the air with it, much to the consternation of the remaining friends when they discovered it. At first, it was supposed that the rapid passage of the "B. M." through the air must have caused a fearful death to its occupants. Finally, however, it was discovered in the horizon, and they upon it, and, at certain hours, making long and short jumps from its surface, in accordance with Morse's system of telegraphing,—the long jumps answering to the long marks, and the short jumps to the short ones. This was intended as a communication to their friends upon the earth, who were enabled to send messages back by means of a large expanse of black cambric, upon which their communications were made in white. At the conclusion of the story, the inhabitants of "B. M." were well, gay, and happy,—their community consisting of thirty-seven people. The incidents of this story are exceedingly comical.

"Water-Talk" and "Mouse and Lion" are pleasant little sketches.

"The Modern Sindbad" is an account of the trip of an English gentleman, who, with his family, traveling in this country, visited thirty-one States inside of thirty days, three of which were spent in Washington, and in the same time visited Canada also; with his notes and comments upon the manners, customs, and institutions of this country.

"The Queen of California" is taken from an ancient novel, published in 1510, and proves that the name California was given to that section by Cortez, who had undoubtedly previously read the romance. It is stated that a copy of this ancient book may be found in the Boston Public Library, and in those of Congress and the Free Academy of New York.

The remaining stories are called "A Tale of a Salamander," and "Confidence."

(James R. Osgood & Co., Boston; W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

"New Life in New Lands."

is a collection of letters by "Grace Greenwood," which were originally written for the New York *Times*. The subjects are: "Chicago as It Was," "Colorado," "Utah," "Nevada," "California," &c. The letters are written in the racy, pleasant style peculiar to this authoress, and contain much which is interesting and instructive.

(J. B. Ford & Co., New York.)

A MODOC'S SUICIDE.

Indian Lamentations—The Funeral Services.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Morning Call*, writing from the lava country under date of June 17, gives the following description of the suicide and burial of Curly-headed Jack, one of the captured Modocs. The Western irreverence for all matters connected with Indians is strongly marked:

"As has been the custom ever since the Modocs were brought to Boyle's Camp, the Cottonwood branch of the tribe and Jack's adherents were separated, and sentinels placed between the two factions, as well as around them, on account of the threatening language used toward the former by Jack and his men. Jack and his crowd look upon the Cottonwoods as traitors, for having left him after the battle at Dry Lake, where Hasbrouck performed such gallant work, and taken steps looking to a surrender. The night at Lost River, however, was quiet in every respect, and the Indians slumbered as soundly as the whites. The next day being Sunday, Col. Mason thought to give the men a rest and not resume the march until Monday, but a tragedy occurred that caused him to change his mind.

"At half-past 11 o'clock Sunday morning a pistol-shot was fired in the Modoc camp and temporary excitement among the troops caused. In company with the officer of the day I visited the scene of the disturbance and learned the cause. Curly-headed Jack, a prominent warrior of the Cottonwood faction, lay in one of the tents with a bullet-hole as big as one's fist in the side of his head, while his right hand grasped an army revolver. He had done the work quickly and well. His mother and female friends gathered about him and set up a dismal howling, and as he was unconscious and fast failing, they besmeared themselves with blood from his wound, and endeavored by other Indian customs to save his life. The mother took his head in her lap and scooped the blood from his ear, another old woman placed her hand upon his heart, and a third blew in his face.

"The sight of the group, these poor old women whose sorrow was unfeigned, and the dying man, was terrible in its sadness. Outside the tent stood Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Shacknasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, the Curly-headed Doctor, and several nameless warriors, all affected to tears, who had been Jack's companions from boyhood. Groans nor tears nor anything in the shape of human aid could save Jack, and at the end of an hour a prolonged shriek of agony from the women announced that his spirit had fled to the happy hunting-ground or some other mythical region known only to Indians, and the Modocs were out one warrior. The Cottonwood women shrieked and groaned and tore their hair, the tears streaming down their cheeks, and the warriors of this faction wept in silence; but Capt. Jack and his crowd chatted and laughed as if nothing unusual had occurred, and in some cases even glanced over to the mourning Cottonwoods with an air of supercilious indifference.

"The bereaved squaws kicked up such a hubbub in camp that Col. Mason decided to bury the dead warrior and continue the march, in order to tone down the prevailing spirit of sadness by a change of scene. Capt. E. M. Camp, the officer of the day, took charge of the obsequies, in a quiet and effective manner arranged the programme for the occasion, detailed soldiers to assist in carrying it out, and in the short space of half an hour had Jack's toes turned up to the daisies. The body was wrapped in a blanket, and so laid in the grave; the pistol with which he accomplished self-destruction was placed near his heart, and all his property, consisting of clothing, trinkets, and a slick half-dollar was tumbled into the grave and upon him. The pistol, the Indians said, would be of service to Jack in procuring game upon his arrival in the happy hunting-grounds. Unfortunately for Jack, the caps were removed from the pistol after its seizure by the military authorities, and not replaced.

"Before the grave was covered, I noticed Hooker Jim scudding through the military camp as one possessed of devils, and had a curiosity to learn what ailed him. It seems that Jim owed the suicide $2, but had only 75 cents in silver and a two-dollar greenback with which to make the payment, and, as he had borrowed coin, he wished to return the same, having grave doubts whether greenbacks would be of any use to Jack in the next world—sad commentary on the National currency. One of the soldiers gave him $2 in silver for his greenback, and the coin was at once flung into the grave. Jim's face wore a garb of contentment after the payment of this debt. The exercises at the grave concluded with the ceremony of providing food for the use of Jack on his way to the distant hunting-ground. He will have to diet on Indian flour made from roots, as that was the only kind of food his friends could spare.

"The military officers were surprised to find that the Modocs had arms in their possession, as several searches for the same had been made, and immediately instituted an inquiry about the history of Jack's pistol. It seems that he did not give it up upon entering Fairchild's ranch, but placed it in the scant folds of a squaw's petticoats, where it remained until brought into use as above related."

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The Approaching Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia.

From the New York Herald, July 12.

A cable dispatch brings us the important intelligence that the marriage of Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, the fourth child and only daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, had finally been agreed upon. This marriage, it is well known, has for some time been in contemplation. On the occasion of the recent visit of the Empress of Russia to Italy, the Duke of Edinburgh was known to be a constant and favorable visitor. Since that time the proposed marriage has no longer been a secret. It was known that some obstacles stood in the way, among others the Prince's right of succession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg Gotha on the death of his uncle. These obstacles, whatever they were, have at last been removed; the Prince, it is said, has renounced his claim to the Duchy, and the marriage contract was signed at a late hour last night. The Duke of Edinburgh was born on the 6th of August, 1844, and is consequently on the eve of completing his 29th year. The Grand Duchess Marie, the bride elect, is in her 20th year, having been born on the 17th of October, 1853. Both from a family and political point of view this projected marriage must be regarded as highly important. By marriage the royal family of England and the imperial family of Russia are now closely allied to most of the reigning houses of Europe. The Guelphs are German pure and simple, and the daughter of Queen Victoria, if spared, will be Empress of Germany. The Romanoffs are more German than Russian, and the daughter of the Czar is the present Queen of Greece. The imperial families of Russia and of Germany and the royal families of England, of Denmark, and of Greece are all most intimately related. In view of present complications it is impossible not to regard this marriage as a guarantee of peace. While the world has been dreading a conflict of arms between Russia and England in the East, the two Governments have been quietly negotiating a friendly alliance of the most tender and interesting kind. It will be the first alliance of the kind ever consummated between those two Powers.

A letter from Naples, under date of May 5, furnishes some very interesting facts relative to the progress of the courtship of the royal lovers. The writer reports:

"Prince Alfred of England left Sorrento this morning en route to England. Before starting, His Royal Highness and the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia rode out to take a last view of one of the many charming scenes in the neighborhood, for the members of the Imperial family are early in their habits, and on their return the steamer was at anchor under the villa. There can be no hesitation, after all that is freely reported here, in now speaking of the engagement of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria. Those who should be well informed, tell me that they met at Hesse-Darmstadt a year or two since, and that from that time an understanding has existed between them. During Prince Alfred's residence in Sorrento, though nominally staying at the Tasso, he has been constantly at the Imperial villa from morning till night. His Royal Highness is now returning to London, but will leave it again shortly, and join the Empress of Russia and the Grand Duchess at Jugenheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt. The Emperor of Russia will also be there later, and official publicity will then, no doubt, be given of the marriage that is to be.

"One difficulty existed which has been surmounted. It was proposed as a condition that the Duke of Edinburgh should reside a certain period of time every year in Russia, but he refused to bind himself. Something more than rumor says that the Grand Duchess will bring her husband £20,000 a year, besides £200,000; but yet a larger fortune will be the sweet, amiable disposition of which every one about the court speaks.

"It is just now said that the young couple are to live, half the year at least, in Russia, and have one of the new houses on the quay, in front of the Admiralty, at St. Petersburg. The bride's fortune is to be a million of rubles. One of the chief causes of delay in the arrangement of the match has been the wish on each side to stipulate for living the greater part of the year in England or Russia respectively. Hence the compromise of dividing the time equally between the two. A question of precedence in England is said to have contributed to this delay."

A Carpet Story.

"Mark Twain," in a letter from London to the New York *Herald*, tells the following story:

"It is said by those who ought to know that when Buckingham Palace was being fitted up as a home for the Shah one of the chief rooms was adorned with a rich carpet which had been designed and manufactured especially to charm the eye of His Majesty. The story goes on to say that a couple of the Persian suite came here a week ago to see that all things were in readiness and nothing overlooked, and that when they reached that particular room and glanced at the lovely combination of green figures and white ones in that carpet they gathered their robes carefully up about their knees and then went elaborately tiptoeing about the floor with the aspect and anxiety of a couple of cats hunting for dry ground in a wet country, and they stepped only on the white figures and almost fainted whenever they came near touching a green one. It is said that the explanation is that these visiting Persians are all Mohammedans, and green being a color sacred to the descendants of the Prophet, and none of these people being so descended, it would be dreadful profanation for them to defile the holy color with their feet. And the general result of it all was that that carpet had to be taken up, and is a dead loss."

Two Notorious Characters Caged.

From the Lawrence (Ks.) Times.

Sheriff Alexander Ramsey, of Ellis County, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Gahagan, of Grinnell, brought to the Salina jail, by Wednesday's train, two notorious characters. One of the criminals brought was Matthew Canfield, a remnant of what was once a gigantic ruffian. Two years ago he murdered two buffalo-hunters and escaped with their outfit. There was a direct evidence to convict him. A year ago he froze both feet, and had both his limbs amputated just below the knees. Since then he has walked or jogged about on knee-stumps dressed in thick leather pads. He has been a dancer at the Hays City dance-house. While at Hays, he shot another man through the neck. A few days ago, Canfield stole a horse and managed to mount him. He was followed by the owner, and when closely pressed, turned in his saddle and shot his pursuer dead. He was followed, arrested, examined, and sent to Salina for trial for murder. James Correll, the other prisoner brought down, a few days since committed a rape on the person of Miss Baker, aged 14, and daughter of farmer Baker, near Ellis, the same man who a few months since shot and killed Kate Coffee, a notorious member of the frontier demi monde, at the same time keeper of the Hays City dance-house.

A Simple Remedy.

Dr. Blower, of Liverpool, states that he has, for the past 20 years, employed compressed sponge very successfully in the treatment of ingrowing nails. His method is to render the sponge compact by wetting, and then tying it tightly until it is thoroughly dry. A bit of the sponge, in size less than a grain of rice, is placed under the nail, and secured by strips of adhesive plaster. In this way the point of the nail is kept up from the toe until the surrounding soft parts are restored to their normal condition by appropriate means. Of course there is no pain in this remedy, and its application requires only ordinary skill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. H. Godwin and G. F. Whidden, under the style of Godwin & Whidden, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. F. Whidden will continue the business and settle all outstanding accounts.

F. H. GODWIN,
G. F. WHIDDEN.
Chicago, July 12, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK.

DEXTER PARK CLUB.

Wednesday, July 16.

Two Match Races.

D. Pfeifer's b. m. American Girl vs. G. Van Brunt's b. s. Ripon Boy, for $600, the former allowing to the...

D. Pfeifer's b. m. Topsey vs. T. P. Resch's ch. m. Hattie, for $300.

The races will be best 3 in 5, and will commence promptly at 3 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE,

THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

TUESDAY, JULY 15. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

GREAT HIT OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.

Presented by Chicago's Favorite,

TONY PASTOR

AND HIS STAR TROUPE.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

EVERYTHING NEW.

EVERY ACT A FEATURE.

EVERY PERFORMER A STAR.

Reserved seats at Box Office without extra charge.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Patronized by the Elite of Society!

MONDAY, July 14, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy,

HOME!

And reappearance of John Dillon in the Glorious Farce of

THE TWO POLTS.

In rehearsal—SCHOOL.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

Of the Brilliant Young Actress,

KATIE PUTNAM.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14, and during the week, first time in America of the new Emotional Drama,

WORLD AND STAGE.

KATE ROBERTSON........KATIE PUTNAM.

Farewell Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI

Industrial Exposition.

The Leading Industrial

FAIR OF AMERICA.

The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue until Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4 to August 30. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Valuable mill property and timbered lands on Fish River, Baldwin County, Ala., known as "HUGHES' MILL TRACT." About eight thousand acres (8,000) of heavily-timbered land, with water communication to Mobile. The mill is nearly new, and the whole will be sold low; part cash and mortgage. Apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st., New York, or HENRY ST. PAUL, Attorney, 25 Royal-st., Mobile, Ala.

REMOVAL.

THE THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

HAS REMOVED TO

195 STATE-ST.,

CORNER OF ABERDEEN.

SUMMER RESORT.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 1 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 122 Front-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Western Rag, Paper, Twine and Metal Warehouse.

JOHN E. PETTIBONE,

Warehouse 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.

Late of 104 and 106 Randolph-st. Established in 1860. Burnt out Oct. 9, 1871. Stock called for in any part of city.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils...

CORNS!

25 cents a box... DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices at Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:45 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:45 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:10 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*5:45 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:30 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:25 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:25 a. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:25 a. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*8:00 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:25 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:30 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:00 p. m.	*1:45p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	*7:50 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:40 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	*1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	*5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 36 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Morning.	Evening.
Leave Chicago	*9:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	2:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	5:35 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 5:25 a. m., and 7:55 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 13 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Passenger	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Elgin Freight	6:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.

KANSAS, COLORADO, AND NEW MEXICO

Freight and Ticket Office, 77 CLARK-ST.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Removes the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 15, 1873.

The losses by the fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., were somewhat exaggerated by the first accounts. They are found not to exceed $300,000, which is certainly serious enough for a place of that size. The insurance will reach $163,148.

Sergt. Buckley was nominated by the Mayor yesterday to succeed Capt. Hickey, and was unanimously confirmed by the Common Council. The appointment of Dr. Miller as member of the Board of Health in place of Dr. Rauch was laid over.

The Spanish Government has recourse to an unwonted policy of conciliation in dealing with the Cuban insurgents. A decree has been issued restoring to the rebels and their sympathizers the estates confiscated by the edicts of sequestration promulgated by previous administrations.

New York may escape the Sunday-beer agitation which was threatened in the announcement that the Excise law would be enforced on and after the 12th inst. The Excise Commissioners deny that they authorized the statement that the law would again be put into operation on that day, and significantly neglect to mention any date on which it shall be enforced.

President MacMahon follows the example of the ex-Empress Eugenie, and unbosoms his views of State policy to a newspaper reporter. His policy has two cardinal points—Italy and the army. France must not allow the Pope to be expelled from his dominions; everything that can be done to prevent that shall be done. As for the army, therein lies the only hope for the future of France. The army will be the salwark of its liberties and its defense against foreign aggressions.

A curious story comes over the cable of a plot to rob the Shah of his jewels and his begammed overcoat. The parties who figure in this Newgate tale are an English Colonel, a Jew diamond-broker, an Armenian money-lender of Aleppo, and a first-class burglar. The Shah was to be enticed into the Colonel's house to see his pretty daughter, and then was to be relieved of his valuables. Owing to the presence of mind of a London detective, the scheme failed.

A motion to appoint a Committee to devise legislation to check [illegible] of the Church of England towards Catholicism was rejected by the English House of Lords yesterday, but the debate was spirited and interesting. The occasion of the resolution was the petition of 483 Episcopal clergymen that the confessional be made a part of the Church service. The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the motion, saying that there was good cause for alarm. Other Church dignitaries deplored this threatened relapse into Popery, but thought the matter too visionary for the notice of Parliament. The clergymen who signed the petition referred to constitute only 2½ per cent of the clerical body of the Church.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday. Mess pork was inactive and unchanged at $15.45@15.50 cash, and $15.50@15.60 seller August. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.25@8.35 cash, and $8.40@8.45 seller August. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7¾@7¾c for shoulders, 9c for middles, and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were inactive, and nominally firm at 89½@90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and a shade firmer, at 5½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and steadier, closing strong at $1.16¼ cash, and 1.18¾@1.18¾ seller August. Corn was dull and 1@1½c lower, closing at 35@35½c cash, and 37¾@37¾c seller August. Oats were moderately active and ½c lower, closing at 28½@28¾c cash, and 28c seller August. Rye was dull and lower, closing at 57c. Barley was inactive and nominally firm at 63c for new No. 2, and 80@81c for do seller September. The hog market opened fairly active, but closed dull and heavy; sales at $4.15@4.35. Cattle and sheep were in light demand at about former rates.

The Iowa State Republican Convention recently passed the following resolution:

We declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad man and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or any other ticket.

As Capt. Jack Bunsby remarks, "The point of this 'ere observation lies in the application on it." The Cherokee (Ia.) *Times* makes the application in this case by printing the State Republican ticket at the head of its columns with the exception of Gov. Carpenter's name, in whose place it substitutes "An Honest Man, of any County." It follows up the application very vigorously by denouncing Gov. Carpenter for the Rankin defalcation, and for declaring, as Governor of Iowa, that *he did not know of any bond*, when a bond was subsequently found with the name of C. C. Carpenter on it. If the resolution of the Iowa Republican Convention means anything, it means that every man has the right, which the Cherokee *Times* man has duly exercised, of opposing the election of a bad man and incompetent candidate, whether he be a nominee of the Republican party or not. Yet it was for the exercise of this right, which it needed no Republican State Convention to define, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was denounced some two or three years back, and nowhere more vehemently than in the State of Iowa.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT AS A NEW PARTY.

CANTON, Ill., July 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am led to infer by editorials in THE TRIBUNE that you are disposed to favor the movement which has been inaugurated by the farmers, looking to the formation of a political party which shall give greater recognition and protection to their peculiar interests than has been heretofore done by the political parties which have ruled the country.

I am a young man, just 21 years old. I have yet to cast my first vote. I am a school-teacher, and am preparing to make the law my profession. I cannot very well ignore politics. All good citizens should take some interest in the administration of public affairs, and I recognize the importance of association and organization in the furtherance of particular views or principles.

I understand that THE TRIBUNE is opposed to both the Republican and Democratic parties, and, as far as it favors any party, is disposed to favor this new Farmers' party. Now, as I am not a farmer, and do not expect to follow agricultural pursuits, ought I to ally myself with this new movement? By doing so, do I not admit that farmers have wrongs which can be redressed in no other manner? And, again, as farmers are supposed to be in a majority in this country, if they should become so organized into a political party as to get control of the Government, would they not be disposed to favor themselves as a class, even if it should be to the detriment of other classes? And, if this state of things should be brought about, would we not be giving encouragement to merchandize in localities where they might be in a majority to run tickets of their own? In short, if this Farmers' Movement becomes successful, might we not expect other interests to combine and run tickets of their own? And, if this thing should swallow up existing parties, might we not look for a war of classes instead of a war of races?

I would like to have you discuss these points in THE TRIBUNE, as I regard them as very important considerations for the people just at this time, as it seems that they are the principal arguments put forth by the opponents of the Farmers' Movement.

Now, sir, you no doubt think, from reading the foregoing, that I am in opposition to the Movement. If so, you are mistaken, for I assure you that, if the Farmers' Movement has embodied in it the principles I think it has, I am with it, and for it, and shall do all in my power to promote its success. I am, very truly, yours, P. W. GALLAGHER.

ANSWER.

The gist of the foregoing letter seems to be embodied in the inquiry: "Ought I to ally myself with this new movement; by doing so, do I not admit that farmers have wrongs which can be redressed in no other manner?" Not exactly. You merely admit that farmers have wrongs which are not likely to be redressed in any other manner. Whether any person ought to ally himself with this new movement depends upon whether he thinks the movement on the whole a better one than any party now existing. As a general truth, we should say that some kind of a "movement" is better than stagnation. The Democratic party has been stagnant these fourteen years. The Republican party has been stagnant about four years. The condition of stagnancy set in as soon as the work for which the party was formed had been accomplished. Subsidies, jobs, Credit Mobiliers, salary-grabs, custom-house frauds, Gen. Butler, Leet & Stocking, San Domingo, Chorpenning claims, carpet-bagism, then came in as naturally as animalcules in stagnant water. *Movement* of some kind is the thing wanted. It was needed last year. It is needed still more this year, and will be needed more and more every year till it comes. If the farmers can give it to us, they will be entitled to the thanks of everybody save the office-holders.

The phrase "Farmers' Movement" is, perhaps, misleading. In Iowa, the word "Anti-Monopoly" has been adopted to designate the same movement that is here called Farmers' Movement. We are not aware that the farmers contemplate making war upon the interests of mechanics, or miners, or sailors, or fishermen, or clergymen, or any other vocation. Nor do we see how they could accomplish harm to other vocation even if a party, of which they should constitute a large numerical majority, should get possession of every office in the country, from President down. At the beginning of such movements there will always be more or less confusion. Extraordinary demands will be set up. Hot-headed persons will have their say, and may, for a time, take the lead. But in the long run common sense will prevail. We have expressed our gratification at the Fourth of July Address of Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association,—a gentleman with whom we have not been able at all times to agree. Mr. Smith is the leader *par excellence* of the Farmers' Movement in this State, by virtue of his industry, enthusiasm, and singleness of purpose. He has stated the objects and purposes of the Farmers' Movement to be mainly these: (1) To educate the farmers (2) to fight their own battles, instead of leaving them to a horde of old party mercenaries; (3) to compel railroads to work for a fair profit on the capital actually invested in them. Probably no better definition of the aims of the Farmers' Movement could be made at the present time. Mr. Gallagher is undoubtedly competent now to answer his own questions for himself. If he thinks that movement is better than stagnation, and that the three aims presented by Mr. S. M. Smith are laudable, he will, perhaps, see that he can join what is called the Farmers' Movement without himself becoming a farmer, without antagonizing any other honest vocation, and without danger of bringing on a war of classes.

WATERED RAILROAD STOCKS.

The New York *Times* recently printed an article calculated to create the impression that it is impossible to ascertain the actual cost of railroads in this country, and consequently impossible to figure out the amount of watered stock on which dividends are declared. The *Times* propounded the following conundrum:

Would it be easy to ascertain to-day how much capital actually paid in is represented by the stocks and bonds of the Erie Railway? Would it be easy to get at the same facts regarding the Hudson River and Central Railroads? In the case of the Western roads the difficulties would not be lessened by the fact that the owners are nearly all Eastern and foreign capitalists. The great Illinois Central, for instance, which has done so much toward building up the State, is owned partly in Holland and largely in England; the Rock Island is owned mostly in this city; the Burlington & Quincy is owned principally in New England.

The answer to all this is, that it is not necessary to ascertain to the very dollar and cent the proportion of watered stock on which the railroads are forcing the people to pay their dividends by excessive charges. There are numerous and easy ways to approximate the actual cost of all railroads, and the proportion of watered stock in some of them is so enormous that the people will be satisfied with cutting off the bulk of it that can readily be traced to fictitious issues. Of the 67,154 miles of railroad now in the country, over 50,000 miles have been built since 1853, or within twenty years; and 34,000 miles, or more than one-half of the entire amount, have been constructed within the past ten years. It is by no means an impossible task to go over ten years, or even twenty years, to collect evidence of the circumstances attending new issues of railroad stock, if each community interested shall set itself to work to do this. But even this is not necessary. The people will be content to seize upon the palpable and notorious instances of watering stock, and will be content if they shall succeed in reducing the rates of transportation in proportion to this reduction of capital entitled to dividends. The great bulk of the railroads constructed in the West within the past ten years have been built on the Credit Mobilier system. Where this system is found, and it can be found in nearly every case of a construction ring, the people will not need to pother with figures. They know that the actual cost of the roads constructed on this plan is represented by the bonds and the subsidies, and that the stock, taken by the construction ring as their profits, is over and above the amount of money actually invested. It will be a matter of no difficulty whatever to determine in these instances what amount of capital is entitled to earn dividends, and what proportion of capital stock must be wiped out—as a fiction.

There are other means of ascertaining nearly enough for all practical purposes the amount of watered or fictitious capital stock in the various railroad companies. Take the New York Central and Erie Railroads, which are cited in the *Times* problem. The Erie Railroad operates 914 miles of railroad, only 459 miles of which belongs to its main line, a large proportion of its branch lines being leased. The total amount of capital stock, bonds, and floating debt of the Erie Road in 1872 was $112,985,710. The number of miles actually owned by the Company was about 580, at which rate the entire capital represents a value of nearly $200,000 a mile; or, allowing the road a representation in its capital stock for all its leased branches, a cost of $123,561 a mile. The New York Central Railroad operates 844 miles, 104 miles of which are leased. Allowing them, also, a full representation for their leased roads in their capital (to which they are not entitled, since they neither built nor bought the leased lines), and their road is represented to have cost $124,006 per mile, since the entire capital, including indebtedness, is $104,661,215. Now, the average cost of railroads throughout the country—according to Poor's statement just issued—is $55,116 per mile. If we allow these two roads 50 per cent each above the average cost of roads in the country, which would appear to be a liberal estimate, they should not have cost more than $82,675 per mile for the whole extent of road built and leased. At this rate, the New York Central has a capital of $41,331 per mile, or $34,883,304 in all, over and above the cost of all the road it operates; and the Erie Company has a capital of $40,886 per mile, or $37,369,804 altogether, in excess of the legitimate cost. This makes a fictitious capital of $72,253,168 for these two roads alone, on which the Central declares 8 per cent dividends.

But there are also other obvious indications of watered stock, to arrive at which will be a matter of no great difficulty. In the case of the New York Central, a stock dividend of 30 per cent of the entire capital was declared at one swoop. The Company took an inventory of all its real estate along the line, its depots, sidetracks, etc., all of which had either been given to them or paid for out of the current earnings of the road; and, estimating this property at its present largely-enhanced value, found it to be equivalent to 30 per cent of its capital stock, and thereupon increased its capital stock just that amount. This was a palpable fraud upon the public. In regard to the Western railroads, enough watered stock can be traced out to make very material reductions on the present rates. Stock dividends can easily be found wherever they have been declared. In the case of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Roads, it is claimed that there was a loss in operating them for several years; that both roads went through bankruptcy; and, after they became profitable, the owners insisted that new stock should be issued to some extent to represent old losses. Whether these claims are well founded, we do not undertake to say. Other instances of watered stock will be readily discovered when sought for. We have already expressed the opinion that this watered stock is the real ground on which the farmers should make their fight against the railroads. It accounts for any excessive dividends which may be made up from excessive charges. The demand of the farmers will be entirely justifiable on this ground. It will attract the active co-operation of all men who are opposed to giving monopolies something for nothing, and it will not drive off those who believe that the railroads ought to earn a reasonable interest on the capital actually invested. Enough has been said to indicate that the approximate proportion of watered stock in the railroad companies can be ascertained without much difficulty.

THE SHAH AND THE SNOBS.

To judge from the routine accounts of the correspondents there has never before been such a display of toadyism and snobbery as on the occasion of the reception of the "King of Kings," who rules over a small batch of degraded people and devotes the revenues of the State to the purchase of jewelry and concubines for himself. London seems to have run wild over the occasion, and the model Queen and the whole machinery of State appear to have been given up to the entertainment of a disgusting savage. It was for this sort of individual that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the State, and that British pabobs have vied with each other in their balls, banquets, and entertainments. There have been naval reviews and operatic shows. Members of Parliament have mainly spent their time in standing on ginger-beer barrels to catch a glimpse of this big Oriental tiger. The speculators in opera-tickets sold out at prices ranging as high $250 on the night of the Shah's visit. A sort of conservatory attached to the Royal Opera-House, was fitted up with about 1,200 seats, and the great and independent Britons paid as high as $11 a seat to catch a glimpse of the bejewelled and bedizened Persian, taking their seats at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and waiting for his appearance till after 9 o'clock in the evening. Then he amused himself chiefly by spitting on the people in the pit until the ballet-dancers came on. At the State ball given in his honor, fabulous prices were paid for admission tickets to the floor, where these people had the rare privilege of appearing before his regal Persian eyes in the same position as the dancing-slaves of his own harem. The sum of £5 per head was paid for the privilege of looking on from the musicians' gallery. The streets were crowded and snobdom held undisputed possession of the metropolis. The newspaper Jenkinses were in attendance, and, when they couldn't interview the Shah, made the best of the matter by engaging the confidence of the Shah's servants.

This exaggerated condition of National toadyism, in which, from all accounts, the people of both high and low degree shared, was called out by a miserable *debauche*, who amused himself principally by estimating the attractions of the women presented to him and offering as high as £10,000 apiece for those who happened to strike his fancy. Will the favored English ladies who had this high price placed upon their attractions regard the offer as a new "cash?" The Shah also constituted himself an impromptu member of the State Council, and advised the Prince of Wales to cut the Duke of Cambridge's head off, as he was growing dangerously rich and powerful, just as he had recommended the Emperor William "to get rid of that old Augusta." For the rest, he spent his time in disappointing those who had invited him to their houses, or making his appearance at a late hour at dinner after he had declined the invitation. Then he sat down and spat out the viands on the carpet when they did not please him, and got drunk on champagne. The whole British nation seem to have prostrated themselves before this disgusting Oriental brute, and, in doing so, deserve to carry off the palm for toadyism which has heretofore been supposed by Englishmen to belong to America.

PAWNBROKERS, POLICEMEN, AND THIEVES.

The resignation of Capt. Hickey from the police force, pending certain charges against him, will be accepted by many as an admission that those charges would have been sustained. The substance of the accusation against him is that a robbery of $2,000 worth of jewelry was reported to the police; that subsequently the stolen property was placed in the hands of Hickey subject to certain pecuniary charges; that the owner of the property paid $430, and Hickey restored the property. Whether Hickey received the $430 for himself or for the unknown parties, is a question in dispute; he denies that a dollar of it passed into his hands, and we suppose that, if the prosecution were urged, he could in an extremity produce somebody who had received the whole sum. We are not going to discuss the merits of the Hickey case further than to say that, substantially, it is but one of a thousand similar cases, and is in perfect keeping with the police practice of this city for the last sixteen years. If the noise made about Hickey shall lead to a reform of the established practice in such cases in this city, then it will have done some good; otherwise, Hickey's removal or resignation will have no other effect than to place his share of that kind of business in the hands of a fresh man.

Chicago, like all other large cities, includes among its floating population a large number of professional thieves; also a large number of licensed pawnbrokers. It is possible that at times the two occupations may be carried on by the same person or firm. The police know all the thieves, and can tell the particular branch to which each one is attached. They know, also, all the pawnbrokers. There is another class of people, who are not thieves in the sense that they steal or commit robbery, but who, when a robbery is committed, can and will, for a consideration, restore any particular property,—the consideration varying according to the value of the property. The police know all these persons. When a man is robbed, he is, as a general thing, more anxious to get his property back than to have the thief punished. Hence the frequent announcements of offering to divide with the thief and "no questions asked." When a robbery of property or goods is reported to the police, the first thing done is to visit the pawn-shops. We believe there is an officer in each division of the city assigned to the duty of taking a list of reported stolen property to the pawn-shops, and ascertaining, not by search but by inquiry, if the same has been left there. In a majority of cases, unless the property be exceedingly valuable, or so bulky as to attract much attention, the property *is* found at a pawnbroker's. Whereupon the owner is notified that he can obtain his spoons, watch, jewelry, or other property at Peter Funk's establishment, No. 1 Sixteenth avenue, or wherever it may be, but he will have to pay honest Peter ten, fifty, or a hundred dollars' advances made by him to the thief who had pawned it. Having done this much, the police wash their hands of the matter, and it becomes a question between the pawnbroker and the owner. The owner has two remedies: 1. To pay the demand and take his property; 2. To replevy the property, employ a lawyer, attend court several terms, and eventually get judgment, having expended, perhaps, three times as much in law as was demanded by the pawnbrokers. As a general thing, therefore, the owner gets his property back by paying from 30 to 50 per cent of its value. If the same article be stolen a second time, the chances are he will find it in the same shop, and have to pay a second time for its redemption. Now the police system of Chicago, some years ago, adopted the pawnbrokers' shops as an auxiliary of the force for the recovery of stolen goods, and they have continued to be such until the present time. Whether the $2,000 worth of diamonds in this case was returned to the owner upon payment of $430 by a pawnbroker, or by a professional go-between, or by a police officer, the crime against society, against law, against morals, is precisely the same. Had Hickey left the diamonds at a pawnbroker's, and sent Lizzie Moore there to get them, it would have cost her the same; but, while that would have been in perfect harmony with the police practice, how would it have diminished the crime? Is not every case where stolen property is thus restored under the compulsory payment of money a double crime,—extortion from the owner, and compounding with the receiver and with the original theft? It has not been a year since an entire jewelry establishment in this city was carried off. Within a fortnight the entire stock was delivered to the owner, he having paid from $3,000 to $5,000 for its restoration. We will not do the police of this city the injustice of supposing that they do not know all the details of this transaction, and we have no doubt that if each one of the 400 police officers were directed to write the name of the man who represented the robbers in the matter, and received the money for them, there would be but one name written by them all. That affair passed into history as a precedent, and there is hardly a week passes, perhaps, that like transactions do not take place. Superintendent Washburn stated that whenever persons robbed advertised to pay a reward for the return of property, and "no questions asked," he had instructed the police to give no attention to such cases. The thieves who stole the diamonds in this case unquestionably relied on the established police practice of Chicago. They intended to return them, first demanding 20 per cent of their value. Hickey admits he violated the rules technically by delivering the goods himself, instead of telling the woman where she could find them. In this case, however, the thief, by some accident, was captured, tried, and convicted. Ordinarily, such an accident never happens. The pawnbroker's business may be, and is, honestly conducted in the city by some, and when so conducted the discovery of stolen property on such premises is very rare. But it may be, and is, also dishonestly conducted by others, and nine-tenths of the young thieves find encouragement and protection in their crimes from these establishments. These keepers deal daily and hourly with thieves; as a rule, they have no other customers than thieves; they know every thief as well as the police do, yet they purchase stolen property openly and publicly, and there is not power enough in Illinois to convict them. It is said, and we believe it to be true, that in making the pawnbrokers of Chicago an auxiliary of the police in the recovery of stolen property, there is an understanding, if not a general direction by the police, that whenever property, particularly of value, is offered under circumstances which leave no doubt as to its having been stolen, the pawnbrokers shall take it, thereby securing it for the owner, at the least possible cost, and the pawnbrokers act upon that direction of the police. If such a direction included also a requirement that the pawnbroker should furnish the police with the name of the thief, and should identify him, and aid in his conviction, there might be some palliation for the rule. But such a thing as a pawnbroker identifying a thief with whom he is personally acquainted and has had frequent dealings seems to be something beyond the expectations of anybody. What is needed to break up larceny and burglary in Chicago is the abolition of all partnerships between the police and the thieves—the abolition of all partnerships between the police and the pawnbrokers. To do this, there should be the prompt indictment and conviction of half-a-dozen pawnbrokers, whose chief business is the purchase of stolen property; the seizure of all stolen property when found, and its delivery, without fee or reward, to the owner, and the conviction and punishment of half-a-dozen persons who, in consideration of the return of their property, pay money, and compound a felony by agreeing not to prosecute, and never to know anything of the affair thereafter.

If the investigation of the Hickey case shall break up the infamous system or practice by which every robbery becomes a matter of negotiation, and a partial return of the stolen property secures a reward, and blots out all criminality, then the public will be benefited; otherwise, we do not see that Hickey's retirement promises any change for the better.

AMERICA AT VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sends that paper a detailed account of the American contributions to the World's Exposition. The catalogue is worth a brief analysis, not for the purpose of any national glorification, but to show to what straits the lack of an intelligent appreciation of the importance of this Exposition has brought the representation of American industry. The principal American gallery is occupied by a collection of photographs, mostly from one New York firm; a large collection of chromos, which of necessity must be good, bad, and indifferent; and a plaster cast of Tennyson's "Sleeping Beauty," which was so atrociously bad that the Commissioners would not allow it in the Art Gallery. In this gallery there is also a creditable display of fire-arms, mostly from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. In the group of musical instruments, none of the leading piano-makers of this country are represented. The entire stock comprises five pianos, two zithers, and a solitary fiddle! Our great cotton-weaving industry is represented by two pieces of shirtings and a pile of prints; shoe manufacturing, by one case of shoes; rubber work, by twelve pairs of rubber boots; liquors, by a few cases of Catawba wines, a barrel of Kentucky whisky, and a few bottles of gin. There is also a large number of soda-fountains, which are inactive, from the fact that Baron Schwartz granted the concession of drawing American soda-water to a party of Englishmen. A miscellaneous assortment of patent notions of the Connecticut order, mixed up with dentists' materials, curtain fixtures, cod liver oil, etc., completes the catalogue for this gallery. In the main court there is a great variety of sewing-machines, and very little else, except a few cooking-stoves, cart-wheels, jack-planes, door-knobs, and hatchets. In the south gallery our national agriculture is represented by a collection of Southern products alone. Mining, quarrying, and metallurgy are only partially represented, and the educational group is by no means what the Educational Bureau promised it should be. The rest of the American catalogue comprises a map of Philadelphia, a model of the Louisville Bridge, some wood from Indiana, some black walnut from New York, and a bale of cotton from Memphis. What is not exhibited is much more extensive than what is. While the galleries of other nations are packed to repletion, the American galleries present great blank spaces, although an effort has been made to spread out as much as possible. There is scarcely an important branch of American industry represented. A few bales of cotton represent the great agricultural resources of this country. The West and the Pacific States are comparatively not represented at all in any particular. What a foreigner, wishing to get a comprehensive idea of this country and its resources, would most naturally look for, is not there; what he cares nothing about, is there in profusion. The result of this must inevitably be to lower this country in the estimation of Europeans. As a people, we have never been very slow in proclaiming the superiority of the universal Yankee nation to the rest of the world, and now, when we have had our opportunity to make good our boast, we fall below all other nations.

It is not difficult to trace the causes of this failure. Apart from the pack of incompetent and corrupt Commissioners who were appointed to look after the interests of American exhibitors, and who so seriously and almost fatally botched their business, the Government itself never had any realizing idea of the importance of the Exposition, and consequently the appropriation and all the official action were delayed so long that there was no time to make a proper representation. As the American Department has resulted, it is now clear enough that it would have been better if America had not been represented at all. It would have saved us the national humiliation consequent upon the corrupt and mercenary conduct of the Commissioners, which more than once provoked foreign rebuke for its greed and insolence; and it would also have spared us from making an inadequate and almost contemptible exhibition of the least important resources of the country. In the management and result of the American Department at Vienna, there is an important hint for the managers of our own Inter-State Exposition in September next. There is danger that the failure at Vienna may be repeated on a smaller scale at Chicago by official delays. The building will, undoubtedly, be finished in time, but this is a small item. The exhibition is advertised to commence Sept. 15. Only about eight weeks remain, therefore, in which to secure a representation of American industry and agricultural, mining, and artistic resources. And yet we cannot discover that any definite steps have been taken. It was conceded at the outset that music was to form one of the principal attractions, but nothing has been done yet to secure it. A circular to artists has but just been issued, when every artist of prominence in the country is away from home for the summer. There is nothing to show that progress has been made in any other department. The result of this will be that the management will have to fall back upon Chicago. It would be a much wiser policy to postpone it until October, a very appropriate time, as it will be the anniversary month of the fire, than to run a risk of failure. It would be better for the city, indeed, to have no Exposition at all than to advertise it all over the country and have it result in a fiasco.

REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

If there are any sober-minded people in France and Spain, they may well ask the question which is so often asked in this country—"Whither are we drifting?" Both these countries are rapidly drifting away from Republicanism and apparently towards Communism, which is only the forerunner, however, of monarchy; Communism is but a grand riot and debauch, in which the lowest, most vicious and degraded elements of society come to the surface and obtain the mastery for a time, but eventually ruin themselves by their own excesses. Absolute power puts it down, and the man who is strong enough to be master of the situation builds his throne upon the ruins. The political situation both in Spain and France offers no guarantees for the success of Republicanism in Europe, and the hasty congratulations of our own Government, after the overthrow of Amadeus and Napoleon, in the light of present affairs, now read like hollow mockery. Whatever may have been the incapacity of Amadeus, the Republican administration which succeeded him has been infinitely worse. A serious blunder overthrew Napoleon, but the Republican Government of France has been marked by a succession of blunders—the greatest of all being the defeat and consequently forced retirement of M. Thiers, the only man in France who has yet shown any ability in laying the foundations of a Republic. Amadeus was compelled to abdicate out of sheer despair over the prospects of reconciling the innumerable factions in the Empire to anything like good government or permanent political order, and from that day to this the Spanish Republic has been nothing but a huge menagerie with all the animals let out of their cages. The two great Republican experiments of the present year are, so far, failures. Spain has had nearly a year in which to perfect her Government, and has accomplished nothing, but, on the other hand, there are more irreconcilable factions under the Republic, than there were under the Empire. France has been a Republic nearly two years, with an Assembly seeking to exercise supreme power, and making no progress in Republicanism, but, on the other hand, taking a long step towards monarchy by removing a Conservative Republican and placing a Monarchist in the Presidential Chair, who has no antecedents which are not connected with the army, and no policies except those he has learned in his study of "The Napoleonic Idea."

A short time since the Spanish Government caused it to be officially announced that a cordon of troops would be drawn around all the disaffected districts, and that a certain time would be given for submission to the Republic, failing which, submission would be enforced by military power. What, however, is the situation to-day? A reign of terror and anarchy exists throughout the whole of Spain. The Government troops under Gen. Cabrinatty have been utterly defeated by Saballs, a Carlist chief, and the General himself killed. Many of his men surrendered without firing a shot, owing to lack of discipline, the dispatches say, which probably means that the troops were disaffected, and are now in the Carlist ranks. At Alcoy, one of the most important commercial towns in Spain, and noted for its cotton, woolen, and paper manufactories, the Internationals have risen, assassinated the Mayor and Tax-Collector, burned many of the factories, and held possession of the town. At Malaga, the people have risen and overthrown the municipality, expelling some officials, and assassinating the rest. Meanwhile, the Carlists, who were to be surrounded with the Republican cordons, have overrun the Provinces of Castile, Burgos, Leon, and Galicia, and the inhabitants are flocking to the standard of Don Carlos. It reads like a grim joke in the dispatches, the announcement that the Government has sent a dispatch to the Captain-General of Cuba, authorizing him to adopt the same extraordinary measures against the insurrectionists of that island as have been resorted to by the Government for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. If these measures, however, have the same extraordinary result, the condition of Cuba will be pitiable indeed.

This is the condition of things in Spain. How stands France? What hope is there in the other Republican experiment? M. Thiers was driven from his office of President to a seat in the Assembly after he had accomplished the great work of paying the war indemnity and delivering France from German occupation. Then, if ever, was the time to emphasize Republicanism, but, in the place of supporting M. Thiers, the Assembly called a soldier to the Presidential chair who seems to represent nothing but the muzzle of a cannon, and whose name has not been mentioned in connection with any political event or movement since his election. Meanwhile, the Assembly runs into tumult and disorder. On Saturday last the official riot became so great that the Assembly had to discontinue its session. It was like an American caucus that breaks up in a row. When the session was resumed, Gambetta ascended the tribune and addressed the Assembly. When he said France was revolutionary, he sounded the key-note of the situation. When the revolution comes, as come it must, then the silent figure-head will be ready to place a crown upon some occupant of the Presidential Chair.

Meanwhile the Republic of Switzerland has existed for forty years or more, undisturbed by the great wars and political revolutions which have been going on all around it. Year after year, it has grounded itself more firmly in all the permanent elements of Republicanism, until it has become as immovable as its own mountains. A study of this little Republic might convince the French and Spanish statesmen that Republicanism, to be successful, must emanate from an educated people, not from Assemblies or Presidents; that the people must first learn to govern themselves, through the medium of common schools, before Republicanism can emanate from them. Until these conditions are fulfilled in France and Spain, there is no hope for Republicanism, and anarchy and bloodshed must continue to prevail.

Massachusetts has developed the most startling precocity in all the recent annals of crime. There is a boy 10 years of age now held for the murder of a child of 3 years, in West Acton, of that State. George Curtain, the murderer, had "licked the baby because he broke his (Curtain's) toys." His manner of "licking", the child may be imagined when it is known that the baby had his nose cut open to the bone; a gash two inches long cut on the forehead; and a wound on the back part of the skull, which reached the bone and probably produced death, besides other bruises on the child's body. It is related that, during the examination, the boy-murderer had a sensational weekly story-paper in his hand, and amused himself with reading this a portion of the time, and also with cutting out extracts from other newspapers on his own case. It is an interesting question in what degree the present mania of crime, and the fictitious narratives of blood-and-thunder which he had been in the habit of reading in trashy weeklies, are responsible for the commission of his monstrous crime. There was nothing ferocious about the boy's nature, from all accounts. He is represented to have been "the best scholar in his class," and "he seemed to think a good deal of the baby" whom he murdered, as several witnesses testified. It is only reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the criminal examples and the wretched fiction, with which he had thus early become familiar, had something to do with preparing the way for his precocious murder.

Omaha has a Judge who seems to have made a poor exhibition of himself. On the Fourth of July a colored man applied to this Judge (Judge Townsend, of the Probate Court) for a license to marry a white woman. The following is an extract from his indorsement on the application:

This license is refused. Things are badly mixed, Judge Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court holds that any State in the Union may regulate the right of suffrage by the color of the hair, or any other whim, so that always the right to vote was for elegant and cultivated, but distrusted white women be secured for the sole negro. While, on the other hand, the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska has decided the negroes cannot be excluded from juries any more than red-headed people, or people five feet high. And, in accordance with this decision, the recent Legislature of Nebraska were asked to repeal the law forbidding the consummation of happiness between state negro and elegant white women, and between a white man and lady of dark complexion; but the God and Equality Legislature killed the bill.

My advice is, great over in Iowa, where a nigger can marry the Governor's daughter, if she is willing as she ought to be.

A more conspicuous instance of unfitness for the Bench has rarely, if ever, been found before in the West. The matter of his decision was in accordance with the laws of Nebraska, but the manner of it was not in accordance with the law of judicial decorum, or the courtesy which should characterize a gentleman. The Omaha *Bee*, in commenting upon the affair, very pertinently says: "If any public man wants to make a commonplace ass of himself, he always ought to be accorded that glorious privilege."

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania has imitated the example of New Jersey in recommending that the pardoning power shall be placed in the hands of a Court of Pardons. This process has been found to correct many of the evils resulting in other States from giving Governors almost a royal prerogative in the privilege of granting pardons to all criminals at their own discretion. It is seldom now-a-days that a sentence of imprisonment for life, or for a long term of years, is served out by the convicted criminal. When the vivid recollection of his crime has faded away, his friends can usually make a strong and urgent appeal for pardon without stiffening any attention; and, so long as the pardoning power rests in the hands of one man, he finds it hard to resist where he sees no opposition. A regular Court of Pardons is altogether a different affair. The responsibility does not then rest upon a single person. The very name and character of the organization indicates the purpose of thoroughly investigating every case brought before it, and of deciding it upon its merits. If the other States would imitate New Jersey in this, and in the practice of appointing instead of electing the judiciary, which has been found equally conducive to the ends of justice in that State, there would be a very considerable gain upon the present unsatisfactory condition of crime throughout the land.

Signor Minghetti, who terminated the recent Italian Ministerial crisis by the formation of a new Cabinet, with himself at the head, as President of the Council and Minister of Finance, is one of the ablest of Italian statesmen. He spent some years in England and France, during which time he lectured before the English Agricultural Society upon the Corn-Law Reform, in which he advocated advanced free-trade principles, and in 1848 he established a democratic newspaper at Bologna, the first journal of the kind ever started in Italy. In 1848, he was made Minister of Public Works by the Pope. He afterwards thoroughly identified himself with the policy of Count Cavour, and accompanied that statesman to the Congress of Paris in 1856. In 1859, he published his work on the relation between political economy and moral right, and has ever since been regarded as a great philosophical statesman. In 1860, he was Minister of the Interior in Cavour's Cabinet; in 1861, Vice-President of the Parliament; in 1863, Prime Minister; and in 1863, Ambassador to London. He is regarded in Europe as one of the ablest exponents and upholders of free trade.

A statement of the condition of things in Louisiana has been recently made by Senator Booth, of New Orleans. He says that the State bonds are worth about 20 cents and the bonds of the City of New Orleans about 40 cents. There are 10,000 vacant residences and stores in New Orleans, and 8,000 white mechanics have left the city during the past few weeks. Business is at a stand-still; there is no building going on; and, in the words of Senator Booth, "Nothing but taxes, and suits, and judgments, and attorneys and [illegible]

From another source we learn that the annual taxation, State and municipal, of various trades and professions is as follows: Bankers, $2,000; merchants, $600; insurance companies, $1,000; lawyers, $100; physicians, $40; auctioneers, $130; hotel-keepers, $408; brokers, or agents, $150; theatre-managers, $1,000, and so on. An astute Michigan paper, commenting on the situation, says that "This is a true picture of the ruin that always follows civil war." It is rather a true picture of what follows a reign of the carpet-baggers, and that it is to be found wherever this sort of parasite has succeeded in attaching himself.

The latest insurrection has broken out in Crete, which has been the scene of insurrections innumerable in years past. This time the insurrection has grown out of the refusal of the Governor, Savfet Pasha, to remit the tithes imposed for the year 1866. The National Council of the island represented to him that the year in question was that of a Cretan insurrection, and that as the land did not produce anything in that year, there was no consistency in calling upon the land-owners for tithes. The Governor, however, did not see the matter in that light, and refused to listen to their arguments at all, whereupon they refused to pay them. The Governor then arrested five of the recalcitrants, whereupon the Council refused to sit, the Cretans got up in arms, and a delegation of them has gone to the Sublime Porte to demand the dismissal of the Governor. The Sublime Porte, however, is not disposed to dismiss his Governor, so that the Cretans will have to fight it out on that line.

The Memphis *Appeal* draws attention to the fact of the great increase of negro population on the prairies of Eastern Mississippi and in the other rich productive parts of the State. This increase is drawn mainly from Georgia and more Eastern States. In some of the districts, the negro population has been doubled within a year. The result of this concentration, however, is not a very favorable one. The crops in the upland counties of the State are in better condition than in the lowlands. In the prairies, it is stated that one-third, or at least one-fourth, of each farm has been abandoned, and the remainder can by no means give an average yield. The *Appeal* accounts for this by the fact that, while the old ex-slaves are still industrious and labor hard to provide for their families, the younger freedmen have learned only habits of idleness, and will not work at all.

Two of the English Archbishops were lectured recently by the laymen of the Liverpool Branch of the Church Union for going to a ball. Hitherto the boot has been on the other leg, and the layman from time immemorial has been lectured every Sunday for his sins of omission and commission. Likewise the lay woman. This time, however, the Archbishops were caught slipping, and the laymen improved the opportunity by issuing a public address to the effect that the Archbishops "unwittingly countenanced and abetted the world in its opposition to God," by going to a ball. The Archbishops have not yet made any reply, nor have they even had the grace to acknowledge the fact, and let the sheep go where the shepherds have been.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There is beginning to be some talk in our country exchanges of a National Convention, at Chicago, representative of the Farmers' Movement. The Davenport *Democrat* says:

> There is little doubt but that the hint will be carefully thought over by the Northwestern farmer, but it is doubtful whether they are yet sufficiently organized politically to do effective service by such a course.

—Thomas R. Allen, State Grand Master, reports 376 Granges as having been established in Missouri to June 30.

—Robert W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, rises to explain that when he said the back-pay could not be covered into the Treasury before the 30th of June, 1875, he did not mean to be understood as saying that undrawn balances could be, even then, or at any time, so covered in. The Secretary of the Treasury explicitly declares that Congressional salaries are a permanent charge upon the Treasury until drawn. Nevertheless, John Sherman, Oliver P. Morton, and others hug the delusive hope that they can deceive somebody by saying they "have not drawn it and will not draw it." The Albany *Evening Journal* of last Saturday, says:

> As for the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts it was announced at the beginning that he would not receive his back pay, and that settled that question.

As Mr. Roberts has not received his back pay, and consequently has not refunded it, what does the *Evening Journal* mean by saying "that settles that question."

—Roscoe Conkling, salary-grabber that is and Chief Justice that is to be, causes it to be announced that the "dirty opposition press," which has refused to let him enjoy his salary and silence together, "are now soaking rods for their own backs," as they "will discover when the rods are used." Which means, we presume, a seven-column speech, well laid on.

—The voice of Kansas, on Grant's prospective third term, is put in this concluding sentence of an editorial by the Atchison *Globe*:

> The perpetuation of power is entirely antagonistic to self-government, and should such a thing be even suspected by the American people, there would be such an uprising as has never been seen in the history of the country.

—The latest ground for joy in Administration circles is the report that three persons, who held high official positions and are intimate with the President, have been furnishing the New York *Sun* with facts relative to public corruption and that having been discovered, they are about to be disgraced. This is a peculiarity of Administration circles. They don't rejoice because the corruption is exposed. Not at all. They rejoice because the men who have been making the exposures have been caught, and will now be removed from the places where they have had opportunity to see the internal rottenness of public affairs.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—The New Orleans thieving ring, the Washington thieving ring, and the Philadelphia thieving ring are all pushing libel prosecutions in the ring-courts of those cities against the fearless and honest newspapers which have exposed their thieveries. They are fining, imprisoning, and attempting to punish otherwise all these faithful guardians of public interests, under the wretched libel laws of the country. It is the old times of the sedition laws revived, when it was a crime to expose the faults of those in power. If these ring thieves succeed in silencing the press through the arbitrary edicts of corrupt ring courts, they will then assail the right of speech in private citizens. The ring thieves are terribly despotic as well as terribly corrupt. That they are becoming desperate is now also evident from their assaults on the press.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The destruction of New Orleans, its reduction to savagery, the expulsion of whites, supremacy of negroes, and thieves upheld by them, is perpetuated by Grant at the instigation of Eastern monopolists of the country's wealth and commerce. The West, and the whole Valley of the Mississippi, is thus robbed, that Eastern cities may be aggrandized, while the metropolitan city of the Gulf States is degraded, impoverished, made hideously repulsive, and, finally, destroyed.—*Memphis Appeal.*

—How bonds have been issued and gobbled up in various portions of Iowa, without a due equivalent, and how millions of other stock has been created and divided without a due equivalent, and used to control votes and voters, is another fruitful subject for consideration.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—The farmers' movement has nothing to do with the present prices of freight, neither is it responsible for the law regulating it. But a reasonable, marchantable Republican Legislature is the author of all the mischief resulting from the absence of a good, healthy law restraining an aggressive monopoly. And there is where the "grin" comes in.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier.*

—The people of the West are terribly in earnest in relation to railroad extortion. This is right and proper, and the only wonder is that they have not turned their attention to this matter before. . . . . The Western farmer pays annually more money unjustly, and which he ought to save, on account of the tariff laws, than he does on account of all the railroad extortion. The cry against railroads is all right, but until the people of the West attack the root of the evil, their relief will be only slight. The people, evidently, overlook this matter on account of its great magnitude, as is evidenced in the great cry over the salary "steal" (a small affair), when the Syndicate ring plunders more every month from them than all the salaries of the Government officers combined.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

—We are glad to see that Republican journals in good and regular standing are beginning to get a "realizing sense" of what the proceedings instituted by the head-centre of the Washington ring against Mr. Dana mean. It was time they did. It is not a question now of the character either of Charles A. Dana or the New York *Sun*. It is a question of the right of American newspapers to criticise the official conduct of public servants and to turn on the lights upon hidden profligacy and corruption. If the Police Court of the District of Columbia really has the jurisdiction to which it lays claim in the case of Mr. Dana, then it behooves every other newspaper publisher in the country, a copy of whose paper finds its way into the District, to be very careful that the paper contains nothing which can arouse the susceptibilities of the local omnipotent ring. Otherwise, he is liable at any moment to be arrested as Mr. Dana has been, dragged before the Police Court and put on his trial for a criminal offense. The Boston *Advertiser's* correspondent telegraphed night before last to his paper: "It is openly asserted by some of the friends of the Board of Public Works here that this method of proceeding is not by any means intended for Dana alone, whose course in regard to the officials here is severely condemned by all, but is designed to *make it very unpleasant* for any who dare to denounce the Board." The slaveholders undertook to silence free speech and muzzle a free press; we all know the result of that experiment. We shall see whether the office-holders have any better luck.—*Springfield Republican.*

—If the farmers are in earnest, and remain so, there is no power which can finally withstand them. If they are united by common interests, and have the patience and resolution to pursue their common interests in spite of checks and reverses, they will gain their point. Of course, they will meet many obstacles, and face many dangers. The railroads will fight them with money, in the courts, in the Legislatures, and at the polls. They will try to betray them in the caucus and in the nominating convention. They will buy their leaders, or furnish pretended leaders in pay of the roads. They will wage a steady, vigilant, and relenting conflict with any party that profess to want to squeeze the water out of their stocks, and they will stop at nothing likely to advance their ends. Yet if the railways are really opposing the farmers, the farmers are sure, sooner or later, to throw off the yoke; and if there is no easier or shorter way of accomplishing that result, they will do it by political action. It will be a tedious task, but it will surely be finished.—*New York Times.*

—A gentleman in this city has been furnished for distribution about a bushel of tracts and pamphlets, defending the protective monopolists, and under the frank of a Congressman of Pennsylvania. As the gent is not altogether on that side, his name has been suggested, probably, by some Granger who can't see the absurdity and contradiction of being both a Granger and a monopolist. It is said that every post-office in the county is filled with these documents, hurried off over the county before the new postal law cut off the monopolists' right to steal their transportation for them.—*Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Press.*

Who's going to run this thing? The old professional Gabriels and Moseses of the late Democratic party don't intend to be retired from the "leadership" in which they have exploited their stupidity and rascality so long.—*Chicago Times.*

We never expected to hear Wilbur F. Storey, so long the member for Illinois of the Democratic National Committee, confess himself a rascal and a stupid rascal to boot. But if that is his opinion of himself we begin to comprehend his monomania that the Democratic party can't survive such leadership.—*New York World.*

—The policy of a railroad company and the management of its traffic are two distinct things. Their interest governs them in the one case, and that is identical, in the long run, with that of the public on whom they depend for traffic; in the other they may be, and are, governed by motives which are opposed to the welfare of the Commonwealth, in usurping powers with which great and wealthy corporations are not to be trusted. The farmers of the West have not found a remedy for the dangers which the growth of these corporations threatens, in the futile attempt to limit them in the price they shall charge for the carriage of a bushel of wheat or a car-load of cattle. The expenses of running the roads are results, not causes, and are governed by those laws of trade which must and will best regulate price. In an encounter on this subject between the farmers and the roads the companies will come out ahead every time.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Those who have recently had occasion to inquire into this subject find that there are now exposed in the markets of London, Birmingham, &c., large amounts of American manufactures of iron and steel. Boiler iron, machinery, and tools of American manufacture are especially in demand in England, and are sold there in large quantities in competition with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. Why is this? Simply because our resources are so much greater than those there. Our coal can, in Springfield, be put into the manufacturers' furnaces at $1.50 per ton, while in England, coal of no better quality, costs $7 and $8 per ton. On this item alone, the advantages of Springfield over Birmingham are so great as to make it absolutely certain that we can manufacture iron here cheaper than it can be done there. Besides this, our agricultural products, which enter into the price of labor so largely, can be purchased here for less than half what they cost there. What, we ask then, is the further necessity for protection on iron and steel manufactures? If we can compete now with England in manufacturing these articles, how much greater would be our advantages if the protective tariff were removed from them, so that all our people here could get the advantages which a reduction of the prices of these articles would bring?—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

While not agreeing in politics with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, we cannot help saying that, in our humble opinion, it is one of the finest newspapers in the country. There is nothing in New York which "can hold a candle to it" in our way of thinking, except, perhaps, in the one respect of editorial ability. The leading New York dailies would all be benefitted a hundred per cent if they would take a few lessons from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the important art of publishing carefully selected miscellany. Somehow the metropolitan dailies seem very dry and barren after one has been accustomed to read the Chicago papers, with their rich miscellaneous selections in addition to their systematic classification of current news. By the New York papers we mean particularly the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *World*.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.*

A Young Lady Accidentally Steps Upon the Corpse of a Suicide.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, July 14.

The Gesangs-Section of the Freie Gemeinde had a picnic at Swain's Farm yesterday. A young lady of the party strayed away from her associates into the premises known as Kirby's Farm. In retracing her course she found it necessary to clamber a fence. This she achieved without difficulty, but was horrified to find that she had stepped upon the corpse of an old man. A sharp, piercing scream brought some of the party to the place and the care of the young lady, who had swooned at the horrible sight.

The remains were those of an old man and were in a state of decomposition. The deceased had severed a jugular vein with a razor, found beside him, and, as if he had changed his mind, had tied a handkerchief above the wound in his arm to staunch the flow of blood. The party sent word to the Police Station by expressman Bradfeldt, and the authorities immediately dispatched a wagon and had the remains brought to the morgue.

The only disappearance recorded at the station was that of Gottfried Leibers, and as the clothing of the missing man correspond with that of the suicide, the family were summoned to view the remains. The body was readily identified as that of Leibers, and it will this forenoon be surrendered to the family, as the evidence of suicide is so conclusive that an inquest will not be necessary.

Leibers had been a resident of this city for a number of years, and was about 65 years of age. The infirmities of age often subjected him to gloomy periods of dejection, and in one of these moods he wandered from home and ended his existence. He had been missing since the 3d inst.

THE COUNCIL.

Sergeant Buckley Appointed Captain of Police, Vice Hickey Resigned.

Some Pleasantry at the Expense of the Committee on Court-House Plans.

Dr. Miller's Confirmation Laid Over—An Assessor and a Collector Appointed—The Eight-Hour Movement.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. Dixon in the chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Cannon.

HICKEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The Mayor sent in a communication announcing the resignation of Capt. M. C. Hickey, and nominating Sergt. William Buckley as his successor. The nomination was confirmed on Ald. McGrath's motion—yeas, 30; nays, none.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred against the improvement of Walton place; for ground for a riding gallery on the Lake Shore near the Exposition Building; for the paving the railroad track on Jefferson street; for the opening of Strong street to Twenty-second; to cause the Chicago & Pacific Road to remove their tracks from Bloomingdale road, unless they lived up to their agreements.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to submit ordinances for cindering Carpenter street, from Hubbard to Indiana, and for a sidewalk on the east side of Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth streets; to lower the bridge across the Canal at Western avenue; to report by what authority the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road use a track in the centre of Twenty-second street; and to build a sewer on Church street, south of Blackhawk.

The Corporation Counsel was ordered to prepare an ordinance regulating steam whistles on the river.

THE COURT HOUSE PLANS.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was referred:

Whereas, It is the opinion of many of our citizens that it will take another year for the Building Committee of the Council and the Board of County Commissioners to decide which of the different plans that have been submitted for a new Court House is entitled to the premium offered.

Whereas, A much more favorable case can be made for the rooms in Kentucky Block, occupied by the different plans submitted, if said rooms were leased for a full year.

Resolved, That the Comptroller and President of the Board Commissioners be ordered to lease the rooms for a year on the most favorable terms possible.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for vacating streets in J. B. Hobbs' Subdivision, of part of Sec. 11, 39, 13; for opening Armitage avenue to Twelfth street and Auburn to Thirty-fifth.

An ordinance vacating alley in the block between State street and Wabash avenue, and Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets was passed.

The Board also submitted ordinances for widening the river at Twelfth and Twenty-second streets bridges, and for a viaduct across Kinzie street at Halsted, one-half the expense being paid by the Chicago & Northwestern Road and the other half by the C. C. & I. C., the work to be proceeded with this season. The ordinances were referred.

DR. MILLER.

The Judiciary Committee recommended that Dr. B. C. Miller be confirmed as member of the Board of Health.

The matter was laid over.

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.

The nominations of W. H. B. Gray as Assessor, and George Van Hollen, as Collector, were confirmed on the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

LICENSES.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to report whether the Council has power to pass an ordinance giving the Mayor power to issue saloon licenses to only such persons as he shall deem advisable. The resolution was passed.

The same Committee reported back Ald. Lengacher's resolutions about the Mayor's power to revoke licenses, which it stated contained statements which were unjust and uncalled for, and went into matters of fact which it is unnecessary to go into. The Committee therefore reported a substitute simply calling on the Corporation Counsel for his opinion on the matter, and which was adopted.

EIGHT HOURS' WORK.

The Judiciary Committee recommended that the request of the Trades' Union that the order passed some years ago by the Council, making eight hours a legal day's work, be enforced, be granted. The matter was laid over.

BATHING HOUSES.

The same Committee reported back an ordinance allowing of the establishment of a bathing house on the Lake Shore, near Twenty-second st., and it was passed.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Board of Public Works to proceed at once to erect the two temporary bathing-houses provided for in the appropriation bill.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Committee on Schools reported back, without any recommendation, the nominees of the Mayor for School Inspectors, and the matter was laid over.

AN ATTEMPT AT A VACATION.

Ald. McAvoy moved that when the Council adjourn it be till the first Monday in September.

Ald. Bond objected, since there were a number of assessment ordinances to be passed next Monday, and moved to amend the motion so as to make the adjournment begin at the close of the next meeting.

The amendment was accepted.

The Council adjourned without taking further action.

PERSONAL.

Judge J. McRoberts, of Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. J. Z. Blackman, St. Louis, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Henry Chamberlin, Three Oaks, Mich., is at the Commercial.

The Hon. S. D. Locke, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Charles Archer, of the *Republican*, Geneva, is at the Commercial.

Maj. B. D. Wood and son, of New Orleans, are at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. A. H. Morrison and T. J. Depuy, St. Joseph, Mich., are at the Commercial.

O. Ott, Esq., General Purchasing Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, is at the Commercial.

Joseph R. Walker, and P. J. Hickey, prominent citizens of Salt Lake City, are at the Commercial.

At the Gault House: The Hon. R. Spencer, Burlington, Iowa; M. O. Wallace, Utah; Capt. Lewis Guner, St. Louis; D. S. Burleigh, Lynn, Mass.; E. L. Conger, Council Bluffs; F. H. Coleman, Stockton, Cal.; J. I. White, Fort Wayne; James Buckman, Philadelphia.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner, yesterday, were the following: R. H. Plumb, Buffalo; J. M. Hallett and wife, St. Louis; P. Hannah, Traverse, Mich.; J. A. Dwight, Rockford; J. H. Sturgis, Boston; N. C. Kirk, Wisconsin; H. M. Adams, J. T. Rogers, New York.

The following were among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: James Beaky and family, St. Louis; W. H. Hopkins, New York; W. L. Bancroft, Port Huron; E. R. Barron, Iowa; James H. Bowen and wife, Wildwood; H. Papin and family, St. Louis; Walter V. Morgan, England; J. C. Stubbs, Sacramento.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: Dr. F. H. Bartlett and wife, Aurora; J. W. McConnell, St. Louis; William Young, Milwaukee; J. C. Wainwright and family, Pittsburgh; H. L. Holliday, Cairo; S. H. Mallory, Iowa; W. H. Von Oen, Holland.

Mr. J. H. B. Henderson of No. 182 Thirty-second street, has received a letter from Boston, advising him of his reappointment as a member of the Executive Committee for the Chase heirs; that, at a meeting of the Committee held in Boston on the 3d inst., the facts presented were such as to make it advisable to send an agent to England in behalf of the heirs, and that the family genealogist, "Dr. John B. Chase," of Taunton, Mass., had been appointed, and will start the 1st of September.

John A. Dix, Governor of New York, will be 75 on the 24th inst.

Commander George C. Remey, of the United States Navy, was married on Tuesday last, at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Mary Mason, daughter of the Hon. Charles Mason.

Theodore Otis, ex-Mayor of Roxbury, Mass., died at Boston Highlands last Friday morning, aged 60. He was a graduate of Union College in 1833, and was Mayor of Roxbury in 1859 and 1860.

Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, has not been able, for several weeks past, to attend the sessions of that body, his private law business requiring his time.

The Rev. John Wilkinson, former rector of St. James Church in Milwaukee, and more recently connected with the Bishop's church in Chicago, has accepted the rectorship of Grace Church, Madison, at a salary of $2,400.

Gen. Butler has not purchased a considerable tract of ground on Capitol Hill, at Washington, but he has, however, recently purchased two adjoining lots on New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol, on which he intends to build a commodious residence, plans for which are being prepared by a Boston architect.

The *Saratogian* says: We learn that Miss Nelly Walworth, daughter of Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, will accompany Father Clarence Walworth to Europe, sailing at an early date. Mrs. Walworth will probably return to Saratoga in the course of a fortnight. In private letters to her friends in Saratoga, Mrs. Walworth speaks in the tenderest tones of those who have extended to her so much sympathy and kindness during her recent terrible troubles.

When James Redpath, of the Boston Lyceum Bureau, went to Europe for the purpose of making arrangements with international celebrities, he, in person or by letter and friends, "interviewed" a large number of celebrated Englishmen, and ascertained conclusively that neither George Eliot, Tyndall, Darwin, Huxley, Charles Reade, nor Thomas Hughes has the slightest intention of visiting the States. Most of them could not be induced to do so for any consideration, believing that we have been bothered enough by literary foreigners, and that distance lends enchantment to the view of their great abilities. Just think of it! Bellew is coming back again, next fall, and intends to read, accompanied by a band of sixty pieces. What a banditti (band ditty) he will make of himself!

From a New York letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "By the way, few persons are aware, I suspect, that Miss Hildreth, who was leading lady at the National Theatre during Mr. Foster's management, was married soon after her engagement there to Benjamin F. Butler, now the renowned Gen. Butler. Mrs. Butler is the mother of the wife of Gen. Ames, of Mississippi, who, as Blanche Butler, gained so wide a reputation as a Washington belle during her maidenhood. It is said that Gen. Butler displayed his characteristic diligence and determination in his wooing; that he resolved that Miss Hildreth, then, as now, a most amiable and accomplished lady, should be his wife, and he went from Boston to Cincinnati to induce her to discontinue her engagement."

It is now understood that Marshal Bazaine will be tried as soon as the Germans leave France. The composition of the court appears to have been decided upon, and as there is no Marshal who can act as President, that post will be filled by Admiral Trehouart, the only Admiral in France who ranks with the Marshals. Most of the Marshals of France were in some way mixed up with the operations round Metz, or cannot serve from ill-health. Canrobert and LeBoeuf served under Marshal Bazaine, and MacMahon took part in the operations to relieve the beleaguered army. The six Generals of Division who are to form the rest of the court are Gen. Count de Schramm, whose last promotion dates from 1832; the Duc d'Aumale, who has been a General of Division since 1843; and the Gens. d'Aurelle de Paladines, de Martimprey, de la Motte-rouge, and Vinoy.

VERY RED TAPE.

The Reason Why the Graphic Picture Has Not Been Forwarded from New York—What Will be Done With It When it Reaches its Destination.

The Mayor has received the following communication which explains the non-arrival of the *Graphic* allegorical picture by Armitage:

OFFICE OF THE WHITE STAR LINE, NEW YORK, July 11, 1873.

To the Honorable the Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. I had hoped ere this to have dispatched the picture referred to, but the customs requirements have been such as to prevent. The picture has now, however, been appraised, and under ordinary circumstances the duty upon it would amount to $1,000 in gold. There is a law that such presentations are admitted into the country free of duty and charges, and before this picture will be delivered into my hands for forwarding, it will be necessary that you address a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving him particulars of the case, and requesting him to give the necessary instructions to the Collector of this port, to have the same delivered into my hands exempt from the above expenses. This being done, there will be no further hindrance to its immediate dispatch by the Merchants' Dispatch Transport Company as requested. I am, sir, yours obediently, J. H. SPARKS.

To this the Mayor made the necessary reply, and applied to Mr. Richardson as directed.

It appears that an arrangement has already been made with Mr. Aitken, to store the picture on its arrival in the Chicago Art Gallery. It will arrive in pieces—the canvass rolled up, and the frame in sections. Mr. A. G. Aitken is to mount it in its place. Now, Mr. Aitken charges twenty-five cents admission to his Art Gallery, but cannot, in the face of public opinion think of charging twenty-five cents of every citizen to see his own picture. On the other hand, he argues if he lets every body in free, everybody will have an opportunity to admire gratuitously the collection that now adorns the walls of his building. Here is a difficulty—a dilemma. It will not do to lose the tariff on his own pictures or put one on that of the people. He suggests issuing tickets to the "respectable and responsible" portion of the community, leaving them at the Mayor's office and other places. Anybody who can procure a voucher of respectability and responsibility can obtain a ticket to view the picture.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Although the heat last evening was nothing less than intolerable, a very fair summer audience was found at Hooley's Theatre, endeavoring by assiduous fanning to repress the torrents of perspiration which would pour down their faces. It is bad weather for powdered cheeks, and for once we are treated to natural complexions and natural eyebrows. "Home" was played under these disadvantages, and enjoyed immensely by the audience. "Home" is a very light and charming picture of society life, the figures in the back-ground contrasting very favorably and pleasingly with those in the foreground. The latter are two rogues, a male and female one, and a soft-hearted old gentleman, their dupe. The group behind is a family party engaged in a funny conspiracy to save their father from making a fool of himself. The grouping is excellent and the coloring brilliant, but always chaste and harmonious. The plot is not a very profound one, though ingenious, and as the piece does not base its claim to excellence upon the intricacy of it, nor upon its artistic development, it is not necessary to give a synopsis of it, especially as it is familiar to many theatre-goers. It was, taken as a whole, very evenly performed. There was no very striking character to centre general interest in, and it was consequently diffused throughout. It was nicely balanced, and therefore thoroughly enjoyable, the flashes of wit in the dialogue causing a ripple of merriment to run over the audience almost perpetually. As *Alfred Dorrison*, Mr. Blaisdell played with more spirit (perhaps more warmth) than he ever did, especially in the second act in the tete-a-tete with *Dora Thornhaugh* (Josie Batchelder). This scene was one of the brightest thoughts of the author, and was acted with excellent appreciation of the situation by both parties. A little more of the same spirit shown by Mr. Blaisdell in one or two other scenes would have improved them slightly perhaps. Such, for instance, as that eminently absurd moment of simulated rapture when *Mrs. Pinchbeck* (Susan Denin) declares her passion for him. But altogether, Mr. Blaisdell more than filled the part, and deserves credit for it. Josie Batchelder as *Dora* was also all that her friends anticipated, and more than others would have supposed. Her naivete in the tete-a-tete alluded to above, was charming, and, despite occasional crudities, she appeared to excellent advantage. Mr. Ryan, in the role of *Capt. Mountraffe*, was at a disadvantage, as the character is utterly unsuited to his physique. There is nothing brassy, shrewd, or adventurous about his impersonation, and he certainly has not given to the part that careful study which has rendered *Eccles* so faithful a portrait. But he is sufficiently true to life to be acceptable, and the part is funny enough in its way. Mr. Soggs as *Mr. Dorrison* was also natural, for he had abandoned that unearthly laugh of his—at least he did not use it. Old man parts are always open to criticism, and the best that can be said of them is that they are not exasperating. Mr. Soggs is, in general, a rather good actor in these parts, and, though suffering from a severe cold last evening, was up to his usual standard. Miss Denin as *Mrs. Pinchbeck* looked and dressed the parts admirably, but Miss Denin is "stagy." There is no question about that. In the part she played last night the author's evident intention was to depict an actress—not a professional, bound by unnatural modes of elocution and horrible traditions of gesture and motion, but a sleek, subtle, designing, simulating and dissembling creature. It may be that in her interview with her brother *Mrs. Pinchbeck* should declaim. Probably she does; because the valiant *Captain* tells her to "finish her play acting," but there is such a thing as moderation, and it is entirely unnecessary to recite the contents of a letter as one would *Marc Antony's* oration. Miss Denin, too, has failed mournfully in reducing the pitch of her tones to the size of the theatre. If the lady could only hear herself from the auditorium, she would need no further hint upon the subject. It is really distressing. Whatever melody there may be in it is utterly lost. It seems not only unfeminine but unnatural. Of Mr. Giddens as *Bertie Thompson* and Miss Cowell as *Lucy*, nothing need be said in commendation, for both characters are excellent. As a young gentleman Mr. Giddens is as much at home in manner and in detail as he was in the character of "that little man who smells of putty." Miss Cowell dressed very prettily and acted in the same way. "Home" is superbly mounted and deserves every success, and will doubtless meet with it. The farce "The Two Polts" with John Dillon as *Peter Polt*, was the afterpiece, and was very amusing. With all his failings, Dillon is still a strong favorite.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A bare outline of the piece produced last evening at McVicker's Theatre, Mr. J. P. Simpson's drama of "The World and Stage," was given in the dramatic column of THE TRIBUNE on Sunday. It is unnecessary to go into it at greater length at present, except that it is a very pretty, well-constructed drama, abounding in strong situations, and full of life and thought. The characters are clearly drawn, and thrown into capital contrast, and many of the incidents denote a careful and experienced author. The scenes are shifted from a country residence to London lodgings, and finally to an hotel at Nice. The scenery is all good, and in some acts unusually fine. Miss Putnam, of course appeared in the role of *Kate Robertson*, a celebrated actress, and by her success in the assumption of the character, showed clearly that she is capable of far better things than she has chosen to appear in generally. There is no banjo, song and dance, nor lightning change about the part, and therefore it was one which was, it was supposed, unnatural to her. She appeared, on the contrary, to carry the sympathy of the audience with her throughout the entire play. Mr. Browne as *Leonard Ashton*, an artist, dressed and looked the part as required, and though occasionally a trifle stilted in elocution, acted well. Mr. Ellis as *Harry Malpas* and Mr. Kennicott as *Buzzard* were both good, as also was Miss Hilton as *Lady Castlecrag*. This is the last week of Miss Putnam's engagement. The audience last evening was not as large as it will be during the week, if the weather moderates.

SLIGHT FIRE.

The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock last night, from Box 35, was caused by the discovery of flames in the old frame building Nos. 552 and 554 State street, owned by Judge H. T. Dickey. No. 552, where the flames were first seen, was occupied by James Thompson, a dealer in picture-frames and mirrors, whose loss will not exceed $100. No. 554 was occupied by John Snowell & Brother, flour and grain dealers, who lose about $150. James Fahey and family occupied a portion of the second story. The buildings were damaged to the extent of $100; no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A Costly Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, within the last year, has expended, it is said, about half a million of dollars on its depot at South Amboy, in arrangements for the company's coal business. The Long Branch *News* says in reference to this work, that "canals extending for for quite a distance inland have been cut at a depth from thirty to forty feet, and immense trestle works of elevated railways line each edge of the canals, from which the cars pour their coal through immense shutes into the boats lying there to receive it. These mazes of car tracks are perfectly bewildering. A new track altogether is being constructed for passenger travel, which is to be entirely separate from the old ones. The latter will be used for coal, and coal only." This is not the great work of the company that is being carried forward at Harsimus Cove, near Jersey City. That is an enterprise that quite eclipses the work reported at Amboy.

Parricide in Boyle County.

From the Danville (Ky.) Advocate, July 11.

We get the following particulars of a supposed parricide in this county a few days since. Robert Sanders, an inoffensive old man, and his son, John Sanders, had a dispute about a cow. John went to his father's house and drove the cow off to his own home. His father pursued him. Some persons heard a row near John's stable; they went up and found the old man down, apparently in a spasm. He managed to get to the house of a Mr. Brown, and there fell in the porch unconscious. He revived in a short time long enough to tell them (when asked what ailed him) that the last thing he remembered before falling at the stable was seeing his son standing near him with a rock drawn on him. We learn that his skull was fractured. He died in an hour or two afterwards. A warrant of arrest has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but it is thought that Sanders has fled the country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Money was easy at 3@5 per cent.

Sterling ruled dull at 109¾@109⅞ for sixty days, and 110⅛@110⅜ for sight.

Gold was quiet at 115⅞@116, closing at 116. Loans, 3@4½ per cent. Clearings, $45,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $241,000. Customs receipts, $349,000.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Stocks were strong throughout the day, with a general advance in prices. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 1¼ per cent, and was most marked in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Pacific Mail, C., C. & I. C., Hannibal & St. Joe, Atlantic & Pacific preferred, and Western Union. The market closed firm at about the highest point. The chief fluctuations were Delaware & Lackawanna, 99¾, 101¼; Pacific Mail, 37¾, 38⅛; C. C. & I. C. 30¼, 31¾; St. Joe, 41, 42⅛; Western Union, 86⅛, 86⅝; Atlantic & Pacific, 25⅛, 26⅛; New York Central, 103⅛, 103⅞; Lake Shore, 92⅛, 92; Ohios, 39¼, 40; Northwestern, 69⅛, 69⅞; Rock Island, 110¼, 110⅝; St. Paul, 52⅛@52⅝; Wabash, 69⅛@70⅛; Harlem, 128⅛@129; Union Pacific, 27⅛@28¼; Erie weak at 60⅛@60.

It is rumored that S. L. M. Barlow is to be Erie's Vice President.

Commodore Vanderbilt and other Directors have gone on a tour of inspection on the Lake Shore Road.

It is stated that the Atlantic & Pacific Company has been restrained from paying the dividend due to-morrow on the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, but the former people say the injunction will be dissolved to-morrow.

Sterling 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	118¼	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	79¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98¾	St Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	86¾	Wabash	70¼
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	12
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	70½	Chicago & Alton	108⅛
Pacific Mail	38¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
New York Central	103⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Erie	60	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	91⅜
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	31⅛
Michigan Central	91¾	Illinois Central	105⅛
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific stocks	28
Northwestern	69¾	Union Pacific bonds	83½
Northwestern pfd	81	Central Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	110⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅛
N. J. Central	102⅞	B., H. & Erie	3¼
St. Paul	52¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 9d@11s 6d; white, 11s 8d@11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LONDON, July 14—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90⅞; new 5s, 90¾; Erie for May account, 47.

PARIS, July 14—Rentes, 56 fr.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. California White Wheat, average quality, 11s 8d@11s 9d; Club, 11s 3d@11s 4d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 316 cars, or 5,000 head, making 9,412 for the week, against 8,870 last week, and 7,740 for the corresponding week last year. Quality fair. The market opened with a firm feeling, and the early sales of good cattle were at a slight advance in prices, but the supply proved larger than the butchers needed, and trade dragged heavily toward the close, with a falling off in prices nearly equal to ½c. Native cattle ranged from 9½c to dress 50 lbs to the gross cwt up to 12½c per lb to dress 58 lbs, and Texans, all fair to good, were sold at 10@10¾c to dress 56 lbs. Among the sales were 34 cars Illinois steers, 7@7¼ cwt, at 11@11¾c; 14 cars do, 7@8 cwt, at 11¼@12½c; 18 cars do, 7 cwt, at 11@12½c; 7 cars extra do, 8¼ cwt, at 12@13c; 6 cars good to prime do, 8 cwt, at 11@12½c; 8 cars ordinary do, 6¾ cwt, at 10½@11¼c; 1 car Ohio do, 5 cwt, 9¼c; 9 cars Missouri cattle, 7 cwt, 10¾@11¼c; 12 cars Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, 11¼@12¼c; 10 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 10c; and 1 cars Cherokee cattle, 5¾ cwt, at 10¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 6,290 head, making 22,320 for the week, against 17,730 last week. Sheep were firm and active at 4¼@6¼c per lb, but lambs were dull and had a slow sale at 7@11c, the best Western and Kentucky lambs going at 9c. Sales include: 3 cars Ohio sheep, av 95 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car Ohio, av 79 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car Ohio, av 82 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, av 88 lbs, at 4¾c; 1 car Ohio, av 87 lbs, at 4¾c; 1 car Texas sheep, at 71 lbs, at 5c; 2 cars State lambs, av 73 lbs, at 10¼@10½c; 1 car do, av 62 lbs, at 11c; 1 car Ohio do, av 48 lbs, at 7@8c; 2 cars Canada, av 63 lbs, at 10¼c; 1 car do, av 59 lbs, at 8¾c, and 1 car Pennsylvania do, av 56 lbs, at 9c.

SWINE—Receipts 10,300, making 39,000 for the week, against 33,000 last week. Live hogs are nominally quoted at 5¼@5¼c, with none offered. City slaughtered hogs are firm at 6¾@7¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The trade movement shows very little improvement. The agents and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods are inactive but steady in price. The reduction on fine bleached shirtings has not affected other makes. Androscoggin A 4-4 shirtings is reduced to 13½c. Cotton flannels are moving more freely from first hands at about 1c below last year's prices. Cloths, overcoatings, cassimeres, and felted skirtings are more active. Shirting flannels are moving.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—BEEF CATTLE—Fair demand and firmer. Sales, 2,000; extra prime and Western steers, $7.50@7.75; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; common, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Fair demand; sales 9,000 at 5@8c.

HOGS—Fair demand and advanced, with sales of 500 at 7.25@7.37½.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.50; common to good extra, $6.00@6.35; good to choice, $6.40@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.15@8.35; Ohio extra, $6.25@8.65; St. Louis, $6.50@10.50. Rye flour steady, at $4.25@5.25. Cornmeal firm, with good demand; Western, $3.15@3.35. Wheat opened firm and closed dull and declining; receipts, 34,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.18@1.28; No. 3 Chicago, $1.35@1.38; do Milwaukee, $1.40; common No. 2 Chicago, $1.40@1.41; amber Michigan, $1.60. Rye dull; Western, 78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer, with fair demand; receipts, 41,000 bu; new mixed Western, 58@59c; sail do, 60@61c; yellow, 62c; heated mixed Western, 54@57c. Oats heavy and declining; receipts, 83,000 bu; new mixed Western, 43@44c; white, 48@51c; black, 42@43c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 19¼@21c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but higher; Rio, 17¼@19¼c. Sugar steady. Molasses dull and unsettled. Rice steady at 7¼@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7¼c; refined, 17¼c.

GRAIN IN WAREHOUSES.

Wheat, bu	355,000
Corn, bu	1,234,000
Oats, bu	754,000
Rye, bu	130,000
Barley, bu	8,000
Malt, bu	284,000
Peas, bu	25,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; new mess, $17.25@17.37½. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.25@12.50. Cut meats quiet; long cut hams, 11¼@12¼c. Middles more active and firm; long clear, 8¾@9c; short clear, for December, 8¾c. Lard unsettled and rather weak; Western steam, 9c bid; 9 1-16c asked.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; Western, 15@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; fair to prime new State factory, 11¼@12¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93½@94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; spring extras, $5.75@6.50. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.21¾ cash; $1.21¼, July; $1.18, August. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 29¼c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 35c. Rye dull; No. 1, 62c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 187,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.60; No. 2, $1.45. Corn steady at 47@48c. Oats firm; No. 1, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; soft spring, $1.10; sample lots new No. 3 red fall, $1.25; prime dry do, $1.38; old, $1.41; No. 2 red, $1.50. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 38½c cash; 40c for sacked; 38c for August. Oats steady; No. 2, 31¼@32c cash or July; 28½c September; 34@35c sacked. Rye firm at 62@65c.

WHISKY—Higher at 89½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $16.50@16.75. Bulk meats held firm; no sales. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; clear rib and clear, 10¼@10⅝c. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.00@7.50; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn in good demand; mixed, 56@57c; yellow, 58c; white, 70c. Oats in good supply and demand at 41@43c. Bran dull at 90c.

HAY—Prime, $20.00@21.00; choice scarce; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.50. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon scarce; 9¼@10¼@10¾@10½c. Hams, 15½@16c. Lard—Refined scarce; tierce, 8½c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair, 9¼c; prime, 10¼c. Molasses dull; plantation, reboiled, 50c.

WHISKY—In fair demand; Evansville, 92c; Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, 96c.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 800 bales; good qualities firmer; others unchanged; good ordinary, 15c; low middlings, 17¼c; middlings, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra white, $1.89; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.59; amber, $1.53. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats quiet and weak; mixed Western, 37c; mixed State, 38c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat higher and strong; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.90; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.75; amber Michigan, $1.53¾, spot; $1.38¼ seller August; No. 2 red, $1.54. Corn a shade lower; high mixed, 43¼c, spot; 43¼c seller August; 45¼c seller September; low mixed, 41¼c; white, 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4@4¼c; Oswego, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $6.75@7.00. Wheat steady; old red, $1.40@1.43; new, $1.35@1.40. Corn firm at 49@50c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats steady at 35@45c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork held at $17.00. Lard quiet and firm; current make, 8@8¾c; steam, 8¼@8⅝c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c. Bulk meats steady, and held firm; shoulders, 7 6-10@7⅝c, with 7⅝c freely bid; clear rib, 8¾@9¼c; clear, 9@9⅛c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib and clear, 10c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western, $1.50; amber, $1.60@1.65. Corn steady; mixed Western dull at 58c. Oats active and firm; mixed Western, 48@49c; white, 50@53c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Bacon scarce. Shoulders, 9@9¼c. Rib sides, 10¼c. Clear rib, 10¾@11c. Sugar-cured hams, 14½@15c. Lard quiet at 8¼@8¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—At 93@94c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and easy; extra family, $5.50.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib and clear, 10¼@10¾c packed. Hams steady; sugar-cured, 14½@15¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear, 9@9¼c; clear, 9¼@9¾c, all loose. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 89@90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat inactive; sales few cars No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago at $1.30@1.30¼. Corn dull; car lots No. 2 sold at 45@46½c. Oats dull; small lots at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; supers, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.25@5.25. Wheat quiet; red, $1.58@1.65; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye, 68c. Corn less active; yellow, 56@58c; mixed Western, 55@56½c. Oats better; white, 47@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 18c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 14.—Wheat firm; choice white Canada, $1.90. Corn quiet; low mixed, 55c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—PASSED UP—Props Mohawk, Westford, Huron City, Lawrence, Prindiville and barges, Salina and barges, Mendota and barges. Barks Board of Trade, Monitor. Schrs E. C. Roberts, Maggie McRae, McGrath, Cuyahoga, E. R. Blake, Middlesex, Mary Battle, New Dominion, Wm. Shupe, Oliver Culver, Hungarian, Hubbard, Comanche, Snowdrop.

PASSED DOWN—Props Sheldon, Badger State, Arctic, City of New York, Roanoke, St. Louis, Dunkirk and barges, Evergreen City and barges, Pittsburgh and barges; schrs William Grundy, T. J. King, Aniobe, North Cape, Olive Branch, Dall... Union Jack.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—PASSED DOWN—...wenaw; props Chamberlain, China, Canisteo... change.

PASSED UP—Schrs M. C. Wilcox, James C... of Green Bay, Denmark.

WIND—Southwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LADIES' GOODS.

SUITS!

To largely and quickly reduce our stock of Made-Up Goods, including:

Silk and Fabric Suits,
Linen and Lawn Suits,
Polonaises,
Redingotes,
Children's Emb. Linen Suits,
Pique Suits,
Bl'k Cashmere Mantles,
Sacques and Dolmans,
Emb. White Pique Morning Robes,
Emb. White Lawn Costumes,
Emb. Swiss Evening Dresses,
Camb. Mourning Robes,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

We offer them at exceedingly low prices to insure immediate sales to close the season.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
STATE-ST.
106, 108, 110.

MACHINERY.



PROPOSALS.

HYDE PARK
Water Works.

PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, July 18, 1873, at 12 m., by the undersigned, Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners of the Village of Hyde Park, for furnishing said village with the following:

A Crib, located in twelve feet of water, not less than one thousand feet from shore, at some point to be designated between Fifty-first and Sixty-third-sts., as shown by plans numbers one, two, and three.

1,200 feet of 16-inch wrought or cast iron pipe to extend from crib to shore.

5,000 feet of 12-inch cast iron pipe.
45,000 feet of 6-inch cast iron pipe.
25,000 feet of 4-inch cast iron pipe.

Bids may also be submitted for the same quantities of the Wyckoff Patent Wood Pipe.

All cast iron pipe to be cast vertically in 12-foot lengths "Chicago weight," to be subjected to 300 pounds hydraulic pressure, hammer test, before leaving foundry, and subject to same test after delivery, and coated in the best manner according to the Dr. Smith process.

All distributing pipe to be laid in the ground ready for use, so that the top of the pipe shall be covered at a depth of not less than four and one-half feet. Joints to be made with pure soft-lead and gasket. All pipe guaranteed to be water-tight when laid, under a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch.

Bids must specify the prices of each size per lineal foot laid, including such crosses, ties, elbows and special castings as may be required, and "make up" of pipe. The Board reserves the right to change the quantities of each size before making contract.

One hundred and fifty four-inch double hydrants, set wherever directed, connected with the water-pipe, ready for use.

Necessary gate valves, including box, cover and setting.

One brick building, as per plan and specifications, to be located at any point the Board may select on the lake shore between Fifty-first and Sixty-third-sts., or on Sixty-third-st., near the Illinois Central Railway.

Machinery to supply 2,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours; at a height of 175 feet, running at moderate speed, for domestic use, and capable of maintaining a fire-pressure throughout all pipe laid, sufficient to throw an inch and one-half stream 120 feet high.

Bids may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the above, but must specify separately the price for crib and pipe protection to shore, for buildings, for machinery and foundations, for pipe and fittings, and for valves and hydrants.

All material to be of the best quality, and the work to be done in a good, workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Engineer in charge.

Eighty per cent of the contract price will be paid monthly, as the work progresses, on certificates of the Engineer, and the balance when the work is completed and accepted.

Such bonds as may be required to be given by contractors for the faithful performance of their contracts. All work to be completed and ready for use on or before December 1, 1873. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelop, indorsed "For Hyde Park Water-Works," and addressed to H. B. BOGUE, Chairman, Room 3 Ogden Building, southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts., Chicago.

Plans and specifications may be seen at said office.

H. B. BOGUE, Chairman;
WINCHESTER HALL,
CHAS. M. HARDY,
JAS. WADSWORTH,
PAUL CORNELL,
Water Commissioners.

Hyde Park, July 11, 1873.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Blast furnace or mill cinders for sale in lots of one cubic yard and upwards. Apply at works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., foot of Wabansia-av., North Branch, or 17 Metropolitan Block.

NOTICE—FLAG POLES.

Of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. Also a good supply of well-bored poles. White Ash Poles of all sizes always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 and 228 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14.

In the local money market business continues extremely dull, and the supply of money unusually large. All the banks would be glad to increase their loans, and many of them would take less than the usual 10 per cent for 60 day loans on collaterals. Call loans could be had at 8, and even 7, per cent. There is, as usual, a good deal of real estate paper in the market for sale at 12 to 15 per cent per annum. Much of it is amply secured, and the main objection to it is that it has from six months to a year to run—periods which do not meet the views of any particular class of capitalists.

New York exchange continues firm at par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

RESTORATION OF USURY LAWS.

The restoration of the Connecticut Usury law is an evidence that the rule still holds good, that those who make laws to regulate finances are in the main ignorant of the fundamental principles that encourage trade and stimulate enterprise. The denial of the right to every man to make any contract to pay money for anything that may seem advantageous to his own personal affairs, whether it be rent for a house or store, or rent for the use of money, is simply a prohibition of enterprise and trade in the State where a Usury law is enforced, except at such times as trade and enterprise languish everywhere else, and there is so little use for money that the general rate of interest declines to the limit prescribed by the Usury law.

The people of Connecticut claimed that, since the repeal of their Usury law last year, the average rate of interest in the State had advanced about 1 per cent, and therefore the farming community clamored to have the old law restored for fear the capitalists should make too much money. It is probable that the prolonged stringency which was experienced all over the United States from October of last year to April of this year may have had something to do with the higher rate of interest in Connecticut, but it is also probable that if the old Usury law of Connecticut had been in force during the last year in that State, more of her local capital would have been drawn away to other States by the higher rates of money in the free markets, and though the rate of interest in Connecticut might have been kept down to the legal limit of 7 per cent, there would have been less capital to loan at 7 per cent than there actually was at 8 per cent. The consequence would have been that trade and all sorts of enterprises would have languished, whereas they were reasonably successful. It is difficult, however, to make a large class of people understand how this general benefit to all sorts of industries resulting from free trade in money more than overbalances any increase in the rate of interest caused by the increased demand for money to do business that never would be done if it were not for the increased supply of money drawn there by the higher rates of interest. As far as we in the West are concerned, we should be glad to see all the Eastern States enact and enforce Usury laws like that of Connecticut, but we should at the same time be glad to see the usury laws of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin entirely abolished. The result would be that the great bulk of the loanable capital of those States would be driven to the West for investment, and thus all our enterprises be stimulated and the values of our real estate and of our town and city bonds be enhanced.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

An Eastern paper describes as follows the peculiar style of doing business among private bankers and brokers in the New York stock and bond markets, and the great extent to which the whole system is based on confidence:

"Well up to the close of banking hours they check upon the banks where they keep their accounts as their necessities may require, and, quite unlike the banks this way, the banks of New York stand ready to certify for their reputable depositors to a well-nigh unlimited extent in advance of actual deposits, relying upon the depositors to cover all these certifications before close of business. As the hour of 3 approaches, the borrowers cipher out their cash needs, grab up a bundle of securities—stocks or bonds or something of the sort—and go for a loan. In negotiating these loans of minute money, no notes for the same are passed between the lenders and borrowers, as the busy operators we are are speaking of consider such vouchers entirely unnecessary, and taking too much time for their preparation."

The New York *Times* recently noticed the interesting fact that two important land-grant mortgages, created some twenty years ago, have been promptly paid off, as far as the bonds have been presented for redemption, out of the cash proceeds of the lands originally mortgaged. The Illinois Central mortgage was for $17,000,000, due in 1875. Of this large sum $14,000,000 bonds have been redeemed and canceled, and every effort made to induce the presentation of the remaining $3,000,000, for the prepayment of which ample cash provision has been made in the land and sinking funds of the Company. The land grant mortgage of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road was originally for $4,000,000. The cash proceeds of the lands have been applied to the purchase of the bonds, at prices ranging from par to 110 per cent, to the extent of $3,600,000. And against the remaining $400,000 the Company hold land notes, maturing on sales made, to the amount of $2,600,000, and 95,800 acres unsold land in addition. The surplus to be turned over to the Company after its mortgage is wholly extinguished will amount to $2,200,000 land notes, and 95,000 acres of land, worth $10 per acre.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117	117¼
5-20s of '64	117¼	117½
5-20s of '65	118¼	118½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118¼	118½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118¼
10-40s	114¼	115
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115¼	115½
Gold (full weight)	115¼	115½
Gold Coupons	115¼	115½
Gold Exchange		116
Sterling Exchange	109¼	@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday July 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lowe av, n e cor of Twenty-eighth st, Lot 26, dated June 26; consideration, $900.

Milwaukee av, n w of and near Evergreen av, n e f, Lots 8 and 9, dated July 8; consideration, $5,500.

Emerald av, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated July 14; consideration, $1,300.

Vincennes av, near Bryant av, w f, 25 ft, running to end of lot, dated July 8; consideration, $5,650.

Milwaukee av, 227 ft n w of Wood st, s w f, 25x107 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $2,000.

Milwaukee av, 257 ft n w of Wood st, s w f, 25x112 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $2,100.

Deerpath av, 98 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $450.

Deerpath av, 73 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $450.

West Twelfth st, 75 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated March 24; consideration, $5,000.

Park av, 90 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated June 21; consideration, $6,650.

Lincoln av, 280 ft n w of Centre st, n e f, 25x118 ft, with buildings, dated May 22; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 119, in Block 6, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 10; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 57 and 58, in Sheffield's Addition, dated July 14; consideration, $400.

Sublot 24, in partition of Lot 4, in Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated June 18; consideration, $2,145.

Sublot 6, of Assessors' Lots 4 and 5, in Taylor's Lots 1 to 3, in Block 49, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $12,000.

Blue Island av, s of and near Sixteenth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, with building, dated June 21; consideration, $4,500.

Nine lots in Kimball's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $5,500.

Lots 6 and 53, in same as the above, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,475.

Lot 45 in McCard and Henshaws Subdivision of Lots 29 and 31, etc., in Ellis East Addition, dated May 31; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 33, in Block 9, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated July 10; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 12, in Block 12, in Lee's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $1,200.

Calumet av, n of Twenty-ninth st, 26 ft to alley, dated May 29; consideration, $4,520.

Lot 27, in Block 16, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated July 12; consideration, $600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, 137 ft n w of Marianna st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 2, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated June 2; consideration, $800.

West 60 ft of Lot 2, in Crocker & Ross' Lot 1, in Block 1, of Saltonstall & Russell's n ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $160.

West 60 ft of lot 3, in same, dated April 10; consideration, $780.

Forty-... [illegible] of Seneschal st, Lot 5, [illegible]

Lots 9 and 11, in Block 2, in Shimp's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 45 to 50, in Block 6, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $7,195.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,987	1,816	5,818	5,124
Wheat, bu	32,620	24,180	113,833	67,245
Corn, bu	208,520	241,765	311,153	286,246
Oats, bu	81,410	18,400	90,592	184,652
Rye, bu	1,489	1,050	....	....
Barley, bu	....	....	3,310	1,954
Grass seed, lbs	5,940	3,100	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	26,600	....	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	3,500	84,260	922,366	95,535
Beef, brls	....	5	....	10
Pork, brls	65	760	100	117
Lard, lbs	187,000	120	22,140	292,948
Tallow, lbs	12,580	19,160	....	19,060
Butter, lbs	133,030	58,470	45,840	30,426
Live hogs, No	6,462	4,672	5,299	6,955
Cattle, No	848	428	1,478	1,021
Sheep, No	621	1,108	....	....
Hides, lbs	81,768	22,680	147,609	185,684
Highwines, brls	226	374	283	494
Wool, lbs	192,119	278,288	283,270	246,276
Potatoes, bu	1,582	1,029	....	....
Lumber, m feet	5,602	9,726	3,701	2,641
Shingles, m	1,710	4,348	1,708	1,720
Lath, m	258	2,406	121	1,800
Salt, brls	70	3,600	1,950	3,312

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,751 bu wheat; 782 bu corn; 1,559 bu oats; 200 bu rye; 42 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 126 cars wheat; 440 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do; 63,600 bu No. 2 do; and 5,000 bu rejected do by canal; 56 cars oats; 3,500 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu rejected do by canal; 3 cars rye. Total (625 cars), 317,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	20,016	54,544	37,105	244,170	5,273
By canal	30	7,007	....	....	....
To Buffalo	11,900	268,439	728,945	123,008	....
To Erie	1,800	....	....	67,000	....
To Oswego	....	....	31,131	....	7,153
To Ogd'nsb'h	200	....	16,800	19,000	....
To Huron	554	....	53,090	....	....
Other U. S. p's	178	....	8,250	14,743	....
To Montreal	2,649	....	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	....	20,320	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	40	10,696	....
Other C. ports	....	30,955	18,664	....	....
Total	37,429	360,935	902,964	507,609	12,426

Also 2,767 bu barley shipped by rail.

TELEGRAMS.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending July 12:

Flour, brls	43,500	Pork, brls	3,300
Wheat, bu	748,000	Lard, lbs	1,377,000
Corn, bu	643,000	Bacon, lbs	4,700,000
Rye, bu	24,000		

LONDON, July 14, 1873—Extra State flour, 30s 6d. Prime mess pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Wheat—Spot quiet; corn, spot, easier; averaging California to highest club, 11s 7d@11s 9d. Western spring Nos. 2 and 1, 11s 3d @11s 9d. Extra State flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Lard, 39s. Prime mess pork, 62s 6d.

For Cargoes of wheat afloat the turn cheaper. Cargoes of corn afloat there was very few off coast. For cargoes of wheat on passage there is very little inquiry.

MARK LANE—Wheat steady; English country markets for wheat steady; French country markets for wheat cheaper.

The above foreign advices are from Beerbohm, the first being received to-day. Some operators professed to be dissatisfied with the new order of things, but the great majority seemed to think it a valuable addition to former means of information.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally slow to-day, with not much change in prices, except a weakening in corn and oats. The weather is hot, which tended to lower prices in breadstuffs and naturally in provisions. The receipts of breadstuffs exhibit a slight increase, and the shipping movement is satisfactory except in corn.

The demand for dry goods was only fair, the inquiry being mainly restricted to supply the wants of local retailers and near-by trade. Some buyers from a distance are here, canvassing the market with reference to their fall purchases, but as yet few large orders have been placed. Prices remain steady as previously quoted. There was a moderate movement in staple and fancy groceries at about previous prices, and ⅛c advance in soft sugars being the only change noted. Butter was quiet and firm. Cheese met with a light demand at Saturday's prices. In the fish market a good degree of activity was noticeable, and the feeling was generally firm, mackerel being the only fish showing weakness. Dried fruits were quoted dull except for apples, which were in good export demand and were firmer. There were no changes in the hay, hides, leather, and pig-iron markets. Oils were steady at 18c for carbon; 70c for extra lard; 97c@$1.02 for linseed; 86c for whale; and 53@54c for turpentine. Prices of coal were unchanged. Hard descriptions were very firm at $9.00 for Lackawanna, and $10.00 for Lehigh.

At the lumber yards only a fair business was transacted, the trading being principally in those grades suitable for building purposes. The stocks are not large, and former quotations were, as a rule, adhered to. At the locks a large amount of lumber was on sale, and the market was very active, the city dealers operating freely. Previous prices were fully sustained. There was no visible change in the condition of the market for building materials. A tolerably fair demand exists, though prices, except for cements and stucco, are weak and unsettled. Metals, iron, naval stores, and nails were without new features. An improvement is reported in the wool trade, both as regards the demand and the prices, though the latter were not higher nor particularly firm, but, on the whole, steadier. Hops and broom corn were quiet and unchanged. There was rather more doing in Timothy seed, and it was quite firm at $4.00. Other descriptions were unchanged. Green fruits were in fair request, excepting currants, and prices ruled steady. Poultry was scarce, and good sized chickens were in demand, but other stock was slow. Eggs were hardly as firm as at the close of last week, being in larger supply.

Lake freights were quiet, but firmer. Vessels were reported scarce, and on the strength thereof carriers asked ⅛c advance, which was conceded in a few cases. But there was little inquiry for sail room for the great staple, corn, as the shippers wished the water journey to be as short as possible, owing to fears of condition. Hence they willingly paid 6c for corn by steam, when sail room for do was dull at 5⅜c at the close. Wheat to Buffalo was taken at 6⅛c. Through rates were unchanged. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, and 105,000 bu oats.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally firm at the advance noted on Saturday. Holders were firm at 90c, seeing that a further advance was reported from New York; 89c was freely bid, and it was rumored that 89½c was refused twice. No sales.

Provisions were little better than nominal, at unchanged prices, except on lard, which was quoted at 5c per 100 lbs higher. There was a little inquiry all round, but operators on both sides held off for subsequent developments. The bulk of the pork now here is placed for August delivery. There are few meats not already sold for shipment, and the lard flurry down East, reported two or three days ago, was only temporary, though the reduction of stocks of standard caused a shade more of firmness among holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.45 @15.50; do seller August, $15.50@15.60; do seller September, $15.30@15.37½; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.25@8.35; do seller August, $8.40@8.45; summer do, 7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅛@7¼c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅛@7⅜c. English meats, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $25.00 @26.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller August (Saturday evening), at $15.45; 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16@17 lbs) at 12c; 5,000 lbs summer-cured bellies at 8½c; 8,000 lbs sugar-cured and canvassed bacon hams (15 lbs) at 15c, packed.

Flour was less active—really dull—at unchanged prices. There was a light inquiry for shipment, chiefly for superfines, and one or two buying for the city trade, but no real demand. Holders did not press sales, the receipts being less to-day, and about equal to the shipments of last week. Hence no weakness. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Eclipse) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 150 brls on private terms; 50 brls winter superfines (Columbia) at $5.00; 100 brls do, unsound, at $4.00; 25 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $4.17½; 50 brls do at $4.00; 87 brls do (low) at $2.50; 100 brls rye at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75. Total, 1,562 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $9.50 to arrive. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.10
Bran	9.50	@10.00

Wheat was quiet, and steadier, at a shade above the average of Saturday's prices. The local feeling was heavy, there being but little wanted, either speculatively or for shipment, though the bulletin shows small receipts, and a steady reduction in our not large stocks. But Milwaukee was "on the rampage," and apparently for the legitimate reason that there were some large shipping orders to be filled from her bins. That market was quoted at $1.21¼ cash, and $1.19 seller August—or 5c above Chicago. Our local holders referred to the fact that some 748,000 bu were shipped from United States ports to Europe during the past week, and to the further fact that Canada is picking up all the Minnesota wheat that can be purchased here and in Milwaukee. But that did not bring out a speculative demand, as the harvest prospects are improving so much that most operators are inclined to look for lower prices. Seller the month opened at $1.16, advanced to $1.16⅜, and closed dull at $1.16½. Seller August sold at $1.13@1.13¾, closing at $1.13½@1.13½. Seller September sold at $1.08⅝@1.09¼; and seller the year sold at $1.07 near the close. No. 2 spring closed at $1.16¼, and hard do at $1.16½ bid. No. 1 spring was in better request, closing with buyers at $1.22, and at $1.24 for hard. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.05¼, and rejected do at 90½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.25½; 1,600 bu do (hard) at $1.24; 400 bu do (soft) at $1.29; 1,600 bu do at $1.22; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.17; 4,400 bu do (hard) at $1.16½; 5,600 bu do at $1.16⅝; 32,200 bu do at $1.16¼; 18,000 bu do on private terms; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.05¼; 5,600 bu rejected at 90½c. Total, 78,400 bu.

Corn was quiet and steady at a lower range, the decline being 1⅛@2c per bu on cash lots, and not quite 1c on deliveries after this month. New York was firm. Liverpool was only quoted at the inside figure of Saturday, and our slightly increased receipts were considerably exceeded by the shipments, but the weather was hot, and that at once promised well for the corn growing and badly for that in store. Hence several parties who have carried corn complacently through the cool weather tried to sell out to-day. The shipping movement was only fair, as the decline in prices was partially compensated by an advance in freights, and shippers discriminated in favor of steamer room, as giving less opportunity to heat than in sail vessels. Some operators claimed that we have no corn here that is more than a month old, as the stocks in store are not greater than the aggregate of receipts since June 15. But they forgot that a good deal of the corn shipped since then has been new receipts, leaving a considerable proportion of the old yet in store. Parties who are usually well informed say that a few more days of such weather as was experienced this morning would jeopardize a good deal of the corn now here, and it was this fear that made cash corn so weak to-day. The only way to avoid danger of heating is to ship out the corn, and a little unity of effort would soon accomplish this. There was a good demand for rejected for shipment; it closed at 32½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 36½, declined to 35, and closed at 35⅝@35⅝c. New receipts closed firm at 36⅛c; seller August opened at 38⅝c, declined to 37⅝c, and closed at 37⅞@37⅝c. Seller September sold at 39⅛@39⅝c; and seller first half of do at ⅛c above seller September. Cash sales were reported of 20,800 bu No. 2 fresh at 36⅛c; 37,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 36c; 15,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 35½c; 20,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 35c; 18,000 bu No. 2 afloat at 37c; 12,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 400 bu rejected at 33c; 46,800 bu do at 32½c; 6,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 2,400 bu no grade at 30c; 800 bu white at 39c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 38⅝c afloat; 18,000 bu high mixed at 38½c. Total, 257,000 bu.

Oats were weak in sympathy with corn, prices sinking about ⅛c, but were moderately active, and several shorts filled in rather freely at the decline. There was not much demand for consumption, and car lots sold ⅛c below the price of round lots in consequence. The receipts are increasing, but the shipments are quite satisfactory. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 28⅞@28⅝c, and seller August at 27⅝@28⅛c, both closing with buyers at the inside. Seller September sold at 27⅛c, and seller the year at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 at 28⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 28⅝c; 10,400 bu do at 28⅛c; 6,300 bu rejected at 26c. Total, 49,000 bu.

Rye was dull, and declined 1c farther, though receipts are small for several days past. Buyers neglect it. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 58c, and 400 bu at 57c. The market closed weak at 56c bid, and 57c asked. Rejected was nominal at 52c.

Barley was quiet and firm. There was no demand for cash lots, but some inquiry for future, with no agreement. Seller September is nominal at 60@61c. We quote new No. 2 at 63c; old do at 60c; No. 3 at 47@50c; and rejected at 30@35c. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 47c.

Aurora is looking up as a wool market.

The Omaha *Republican* reports the crop prospects in that region to be excellent.

The Milwaukee *News* says: "Better weather for the ripening wheat would be impossible. Without serious atmospheric disturbances, all the damage received by the crops early in the month from rain will be recovered, and a harvest of unparalleled bounty will reward the labor of the husbandman."

The Darlington (Wis.) *Republican* states that wheat and oats are growing finely, and give promise of an abundant yield in that section. Grass is in much better condition than it has been for several years. The crop is now being harvested, and is fully one-third larger than that of last year. Corn is growing very rapidly, and, considering the time of its planting, is in excellent condition.

The Mineral Point (Wis.) *Tribune* reports that the corn crop of Iowa County is advancing very rapidly. With such weather as the past two weeks, for that time longer, corn will be as well advanced as it usually is at the same date.

The Richland County (Wis.) *Republican* states that wheat is looking well, but the recent heavy rains have somewhat lodged it. The crop is estimated greater than that of any former year in the county.

The Black Earth (Wis.) *Advertiser* says reports from the Town of Berry, Dane County, in relation to the wheat crop, are very favorable. It is said that the prospects for a good crop in that town have not been as good for a number of years.

The Lawrence (Kas.) *Standard* says: "The harvest of the winter wheat crop is now over, and the result is one of the best Kansas has ever had, the yield being a heavy one and the grain large and plump. It is believed that the yield will be from twenty to forty bushels per acre. After a few days more the crop of spring wheat will be in the shock. This is looking well. Heretofore the farmers have not had much success in growing spring wheat, but this season it has done well. The wheat crop will prove a great source of wealth to the State this season, yet the surface sown to it was comparatively small, and the general regret among farmers is that they did not sow more."

GENERAL PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The cable of the 9th inst. says: Corn, floating cargoes off coast at opening quiet. The bad condition of cargoes arriving off coast has the effect of preventing buyers from purchasing. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week, 110,000 to 120,000 qrs. Liverpool, spot at opening dull. The crops are now backward, but with fine weather the harvest may still not be very late. Imports of flour into the United Kingdom 85,000 to 90,000 brls. Wheat, floating cargoes off coast at opening is per qr cheaper; cargoes on passage, at opening the turn cheaper. English country markets are the turn cheaper, under influence of fine weather. French, the turn cheaper. Farmers' deliveries during the week, 25,000 to 30,000 qrs. Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the week, 230,000 to 240,000 qrs. Liverpool, spot at opening dull. The trade in wheat has suffered some depression, owing to large supplies from the United States.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 21st of June, 1873, exclusive of sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic and steamer shipments from America, 1,177,779 qrs of wheat and 396,114 quarters of maize. Included in the wheat in transit were 144,998 qrs from the ports of the Black, Azov, and Mediterranean Seas; 89,269 qrs from North American Atlantic ports; 689,415 qrs from California; 86,740 qrs from South American Pacific ports; 225,957 qrs from Australia, and 18,420 qrs from other parts of the world.

Included in maize in transit for the United Kingdom were 156,754 qrs from the ports of the Black, Azov, and Mediterranean Seas; 202,980 qrs from North American Atlantic ports, and 46,980 qrs from other parts not specified. The amount of wheat in transit is equal to 9,422,232 bu, and corn 3,168,912 bu. The amount in transit June 21, 1872, was approximately 4,800,000 bu wheat and 1,600,000 bu of maize.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 1872, to June 21, 1873, have been less the exports for the same period, equal to 2,851,265 qrs of wheat, besides which there are 1,177,779 qrs of wheat in transit, making the aggregate supply already provided for equal to 11,029,044 qrs, equal to 88,232,352 bu. On the assumption that the annual requirements from imports for the crop year ending Aug. 31 shall be 100,000,000 bu, there remains to be provided for only 11,867,648 bu from June 7 to Aug. 31. And if the requirements, as by some has been estimated, are 110,000,000 bu, the required amount to be provided for to Aug. 31, is 21,867,648 bu; but, with a continued Continental demand, some considerable portion of the stocks in transit will probably be diverted to the Continent to supply Continental wants.

Advices from Galatz, Roumania, under date of June 18, state that considerable shipments of maize had been made from Ibrail and Galatz, including in two weeks, 320,000 bu for the United Kingdom, principally by steamers, and 20,000 qrs for the Adriatic and Marseilles, mostly by sailing ships. Arrivals of maize from the interior had commenced falling off, owing principally to the peasants being occupied with field work. The stock of maize at Ibrail and Galatz, 720,000 to 800,000 bu.

The growing crops in Germany, under the favorable influence of fine weather, promise an abundant harvest, especially of wheat. Rye was in blossom, but spring grain, owing to the low temperature of May, was backward.

The latest report of the crop prospects in Hungary are more favorable, but the reports from the different districts are more variable than previous ones, some alleging great damage to wheat and rye from rust, while others state there is no damage from this cause. The acreage under crops is larger than in 1872, and the increased area is expected will compensate for the deficient yield per acre.

In Holland the mail advices of the 24th ult. report the weather magnificent and favorable for the growing crops, with moderate inquiry for wheat.

In France advices, under date of 27th ult., report more favorable weather for the crops, but it was thought that the fine weather would not enable the wheat plant to regain its ten or fifteen days retardation which it had experienced. Arrivals of wheat at Marseilles were quite liberal, with slow sales and weaker in price, while at Bordeaux wheat was firmer. The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 19th of June, 1873, was 3,925 metrical quintals, of 220½ lbs weight averdupois, against 150,000 metrical quintals at the corresponding date in 1872. The imports of wheat into Marseilles from June 1 to 21, 1873, were 401,700 metrical quintals, against 117,200 metrical quintals for the corresponding period in 1872.

The latest mail advices, under date of June 21, report favorable weather for the crops in Belgium, wheat promising a good crop and abundant yield. Wheat, however, was in good demand, notwithstanding the favorable crop prospects.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to July 8	403,862	11,720,994	13,401,388
New Orleans, to July 2	3,993	......	506,928
Philadelphia, to July 5	1,200	370,858	2,101,178
Baltimore, to July 5	8,612	163,755	4,311,490
Boston, to July 5	33,483	180,387	535,521
San Francisco, June 26	9,505	13,450,936	......
Other ports to latest date	23,941	193,794	......
Total, 1872-73	483,596	26,080,624	20,856,452
Total, 1871-72	227,835	14,155,499	25,149,153
Total, 1870-71	1071,923	19,030,995	5,658,665
Total, 1869-70	946,677	21,251,552	14,818

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to July 8	2,742	835,232	409,863	233,700
Other ports to latest dates	4,531	49,659	169,948	
Total, 1872-73	7,276	884,891	579,811	233,700
Total, 1871-72	9,156	2,539,677	697,197	767,470
Total, 1870-71	101,515	1,811,448	407,574	44,124
Total, 1869-70	102,855	2,254,881	98,875	147,202

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, July 5, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	268,126	1,158,274	562,627	8,582
Albany	14,500	2,000	49,000	....
Buffalo	111,969	312,197	94,888	....
Chicago	722,717	3,606,347	1,053,058	49,160
*Milwaukee	580,000	157,000	245,000	....
Duluth	9,121	....	....	....
Toledo	277,002	555,662	224,653	3,530
Detroit	68,900	45,806	35,180	4,124
*Oswego	150,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
St. Louis	102,351	375,953	224,106	6,530
Boston	67,355	124,769	348,345	5,489
Toronto	116,068	150	23,022	2,959
Montreal	320,581	373,552	34,339	6,000
*Philadelphia	170,000	150,000	65,000	....
*Baltimore	40,000	160,000	30,000	....
Lake ship'ts	757,325	768,177	420,975	....
Rail shipments	180,252	322,922	422,601	4,875
On N. Y. canals	1,373,226	549,588	146,478	....
Total—July 5, '73	5,348,469	9,048,507	4,082,539	109,029
Total—June 28, '73	5,824,824	9,246,298	4,557,300	163,738
Total—June 21, '73	5,436,251	9,329,228	4,448,149	168,790
Total—June 14, '73	5,534,692	8,560,464	4,420,848	196,982
Total—June 7, '73	6,002,435	8,712,753	4,487,580	219,594
Total—July 6, '72	4,996,643	11,169,428	6,802,620	282,792

*Estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and ⅛c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.16@1.17 seller the month, closing at $1.16⅝, and at $1.13½@1.13⅝ seller August. Corn was in demand, and declined ⅛@⅜c, closing at 35@35⅛c seller the month, and 37⅛@37⅛c seller August, the latter option closing at the outside. Also, at 39⅛c seller September. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. Lake freights were quiet, except that a propeller chartered on 'Change, for oats, would take on, in addition, 15,000 bu of wheat at 6⅛c for Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in request and firm at $1.79@1.84.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet, but firmness is the leading feature of the market as far as the good grades are concerned, as they are scarce and the new crop will probably be light. Common corn is plenty. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were dull and nominal at the annexed prices: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is fair, and cements are steady, but brick continues weak, owing to the large offerings. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was less doing in the butter market to-day, the extreme heat tending to check operations, but former quotations were well sustained for all grades, and the prevalent feeling was firm. Choice yellow, comparatively, is scarce, and, in a small way, sales are effected at a slight advance on our outside quotation. Following are the ruling rates: Strictly yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and unchanged. Grain bags are moving on a liberal scale, but other goods in the list were quiet. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade remains quiet at the decline noted last week. Orders are chiefly for small lots to supply immediate wants. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Hard coal is firm at the quotations, but soft descriptions are still rather easy. The demand for anthracite is improving, consumers evidently having arrived at the conclusion that prices have reached their lowest point. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The supply was fair, and under a moderate inquiry prices were easy, though prime packages brought full prices, or 13½@14c; other lots were quoted at 12@13c.

FEATHERS—Continue dull and easy at the prices given below: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Business was reported satisfactorily active, and former prices were generally well sustained. Mackerel are easier, in sympathy with the Eastern market, but as yet no decline has taken place. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples are looking up a little. Some large purchases have recently been made for exportation, and holders are asking a ½@¾c advance. Peaches remain inactive, but are held with more confidence. Blackberries are about out of the market, and are nominal. Other fruits remain quiet as previously quoted. Nuts are very easy. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12@12½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; Zante currants, 8½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—A further advance of ⅛c in coffee sugars is noted, with which exception quotations were the same as on Saturday last. There was a large demand for refined sugars, and there are indications of a further advance. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and comparatively steady. Below are the prices current:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@11c; do No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 9½@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9c; common, 7½@7½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The warm weather has produced an improvement in the demand for lemons, and they, as well as oranges, are held firmly at quotations. Most small fruit was in moderate supply, and berries were quite firm. Currants were plenty and slow. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 25@75c per box. Strawberries, 18@25c. Raspberries, 12½@15c; red do, 20c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00@2.50 per bu. Blackberries, 20@28c; Lawton's, 27@28c. Cherries at $4.00@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $1.50@2.50 per bu. Pears, $1.50 per box; peaches, $1.25, and Illinois do at $2.25 per box.

HOPS—Continue dull and nominal at 25@45c for Western.

The Cooperstown *Journal* says: "Further observation and reports confirm the opinion expressed last week, that the crop throughout the great hop district of this State is not likely to prove an average one, under the most favorable circumstances as to weather, etc. The old and the new yards promise only a light yield; yards from three to seven years old will do better. The yield of the whole country is more likely to fall below than to exceed that of last year, and, therefore, will not be sufficient to meet the home demand."

HAY—Prices were unchanged. Only a small amount of trading was witnessed. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—We quote the market quiet and unchanged as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no material change. The demand is light and confined to small orders. Prices are easy as follows:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Orders were few and generally small, and prices were not subjected to any important change. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The volume of business was not large, but fully equal to the expectations for this month. The market is steady, and firm for tin. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand, the quoted rates being fully sustained, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Trade in this department is rather slack at present. Following are the prices current: Manilla rope ₩ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Were in fair request at steady prices. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 19@20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—This market was without new features. Trade continues dull, both on local and interior account, and quotations given below are frequently shaded:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	28.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG IRON—Remains dull at former prices. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $58.00@64.00; Tuscarawas, $58.00; Massillon, $58.00; Lake Superior—No. 1, $58.00; do No. 2, $56.00; Chicago stone-coal, $56.00; Missouri stone-coal, $56.00.

POULTRY—The market was sparingly supplied with poultry, especially good sized chickens; and, although the demand is not large, good old and large spring chickens sell readily, the former at $4.50@5.00 and springs at $3.00@4.50. Little young chickens were dull at $2.25@2.50. Turkeys were quiet at 11@12½c.

POTATOES—New potatoes were in liberal supply, and met with a moderate demand at a lower range of prices, closing weak. Sales were made at $5.00@5.50 per brl, and at $1.50@1.60 per box (1 bu).

SALT—Was in continued good demand and firm. The receipts are still light. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—There was more inquiry for timothy, and the market was quite firm at $4.00 cash. Clover remains firm at $5.50 for prime seed. Hungarian is quotable at 70c, and millet at 50@60c. Sales include 30 bags millet at 55c.

TEAS—A moderate number of orders were placed for teas, and for good goods very full prices were being realized. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 65c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in demand at former quotations: FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm as follows: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand is improving, and prices are steadier. The receipts are fair. Below are the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@42c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	24@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY, July 14.

A fleet of about forty vessels arrived at the lumber docks yesterday and this morning. A large number of city and several country buyers made their appearance early, and the market opened very active and continued so until noon, when all the cargoes were disposed of. The market was very firm at former prices, and an advance of 25@50c was obtained in joists and scantling. Muskegon boards and strips were firm, and a small lot sold at $9.75. Prices ruled stronger at the following range: Fair to choice boards and strips, $10.50@15.25; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.75; common boards at $9.50@10.00; selects, $22.00@30.00; lath, $2.00. The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr J. P. Merrill, from Manistee, 60 m selects at $22.00; 15 m joists and scantling at $9.75; schr Arandel, from Manistee, 200 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Raleigh, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Schr Eliza Day, from Ludington, 110 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr E. Scoville, from Muskegon, 120 m boards at $15.00. Cargo schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $12.50. Cargo schr Hubbard, from Muskegon, 100 m common inch at $9.50. Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 178 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Presto, from Muskegon, 160 m joist and scantling at $9.60. Cargo schr Herald, from Muskegon, 170 m strips and boards at $9.00. Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 120 m ft strips and boards at $15.25. Cargo schr Madison, from White Lake, 100 m ft select lumber at $30.00 for wide clears; $20.00 for wide selects; $33.00 for first and second clear strips; $27.00 for A floors; $18.00 for B flooring, and $10.00 for common and culls. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargoes schrs Roeder and Kate Lyons, from Muskegon, 300 m ft mill-run lumber at $13.50; 500 m lath at $2.00. Cargo C. L. Johnson, from Muskegon, 114 m ft lumber at $13.00; 100 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Ithaca, from Muskegon, 135 m ft mostly boards at $12.50; 90 m lath at $2.00. Made from White River logs. Sold by William Megiade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75 @1.87½; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.87½@2.00; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The market for prime lumber is moderately active at unchanged prices. Dealers in hardwood report a fair trade, the market ruling steady. Quotations are as follows:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	2.12½	@ 2.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $18.00@26.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14.

CATTLE—Received 2,793 head. In comparison with the closing days of last week the grand features of the market were essentially unchanged. Good to choice shipping beeves continue in good request and remain firm, as previously quoted, while the poorer sorts remain dull and weak. Advices from the East were rather favorable than otherwise, and shippers—of whom there was a very full attendance—took hold freely at $4.50@5.15 for common to medium, and $5.25@6.00 for good to choice. Common stock was too plenty and sold slowly at low and generally unremunerative prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.50

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 8,800 head. Prices were without decided change. At the opening there was fair activity and a firm feeling seemed to prevail, but before noon the demand had materially diminished and the market weakened, closing heavy at a slight reduction from Saturday's rates. Sales were reported at $4.15@4.85—chiefly at $4.30@4.75. We quote poor to common at $4.15@4.35; medium at $4.40@4.50, and good to choice at $4.60@4.80. The tendency at the close was downward.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	204	$4.60	47	220	$4.35	46	200	$4.75
64	208	4.60	48	276	4.60	42	196	4.75
54	268	4.50	64	193	4.80	27	220	4.50
58	199	4.50	41	254	4.15	65	204	4.60
18	250	4.50	42	261	4.25	20	221	4.50
46	246	4.50	88	298	4.30	58	206	4.20
48	235	4.65	61	271	4.35	49	203	4.65
45	251	4.75	55	265	4.40	93	205	4.75
109	230	4.75	28	308	4.30	171	196	4.70
60	230	4.75	88	235	4.65	107	243	4.55
54	268	4.50	53	248	4.75	80	202	4.80

SHEEP—The sheep trade was lifeless and values remain without material change, quotable at $3.00@4.75 for poor to choice.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 12, 1873.

The Little Falls cheese market for the week ending July 12 was dull and inactive. Sales and shipments of farm dairies amounted to about 750 boxes, prices ranging at from 9c to 12c. The ruling price was from 11c to 11½c. One extra fine lot sold for 12c.

Factory offerings this week were large, amounting to fully 12,000 boxes.

Salesmen, anticipating no decline in prices from those of the previous week, evidently came into the market with the expectation of realizing at least 12c for their cheese, while buyers came expecting lower rates by ½c to 1c. This wide difference in the views of buyer and seller made a dull market.

An unusual number of factory men not being satisfied with the prevailing prices sent forward their cheese on commission, while many left the market without disposing of their goods. The actual sales foot up about 8,000 boxes. The top price paid was 12½c, which is ⅛ of a cent less than the highest price obtained the week before.

We quote leading sales as follows: Arnold Bros., 88 boxes at 12c; Bates, 128 at 12½c; Bethel, 60 at 12½c; Cold Brook, 89 at 12½c; North Fairfield, 75 at 12½c; Old Fairfield, 260 at 12½c; Flat Creek, 50 at 12½c; J. D. Ives, 100 at 12½c; Klock & Nellis, 90 at 12½c; Manheim Centre, 250 at 12½c; Manheim Turnpike, 88 at 12½c; Middleville, 282 at 12½c; Mother Creek, 104 at 12c; Newville Association, 263 at 12½c; Old Stone Church, 140 at 12½c; Patnes Hollow, 50 at 12½c; Root, 128 at 12½c; Sisto Hill, 130 at 12½c; A. Smith & Co., 60 at 12c; Snyder & Maxfield, 80 at 11½c; Stratford & Salisbury, 100 at 12½c; Top Notch, 102 at 12½c; White Creek, 50 at 11c. The shipments by rail were light, amounting to only about 1,000 boxes. Very little butter is now offered. A few extra fine tubs were sold this week for home consumption at from 27c to 30c.

The Utica City market for the week ending July 12, was also exceedingly dull. The offerings are estimated at about 8,500 boxes. Only 2,000 boxes were sold, however, mostly at 12 to 12½c.

At Herkimer Village there were about 1,800 boxes delivered. Farm lots brought from 10c to 11½c for fair to good, and from 11½c to 11½c for fancy. Factory sold from 11½c to 12c, as to quality.

The weather during the past week has been showery, and rain enough has fallen throughout Herkimer County to be of incalculable benefit to crops and pastures, which have suffered so disastrously by the late great drouth.

Many farmers have already commenced the hay harvest, and all are more or less engaged in making preparations to commence. The hay-crop, in most instances, will be much lighter this season than it was last, though what there is of it is of excellent quality.

F. R. W.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......July 14.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 1,876 brls sugar.
Prop Missouri, Marquette, 450 tons iron ore, 7 ½-brls fish.
Bark J. Drummond, Goderich, 877 tons salt.
Barge Mary Robertson, Collin Inlet, 60 m lumber.
Barge Novelty, Collin Inlet, 205 m lumber.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 45 cds bark.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 200 brls sugar, 178 bxs tin, 40 bdls iron, and sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Eagle Harbor, 600 tons iron ore.
Prop B. F. Wade, Pt. Huron, 320 ½-brls fish.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White River, 175 m lumber.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 4,000 brls salt.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 4,000 brls salt.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 2 brls fish, 10 tubs butter.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 126 brls sugar.
Stmr Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 2,000 brls cement.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 23 brls fish, and sundries.
Stmr Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 152 tons pig iron.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr T. Moss, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Jno. Bean, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Scow M. Dixon, Holland, 80 cords bark.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 55 m lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 674 m lumber.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cords wood.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, 68 cords wood.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 112 cords wood.
Schr Silver Cloud, Holland, 60 cds bark.
Schr Honest John, Ludington, 95 m lumber.
Schr Potomac, Milwaukee, 375 tons iron ore.
Schr Willie Loriler, White Lake, 170 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 110 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Four Brothers, Clapp's Pier, 102 cds bark.
Schr J. M. Forest, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Scow South Side, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, 220 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. Hibbard, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 290 m lumber.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 7 m cedar posts.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 60 m shingles, 200 m lath.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Barge J. F. Ward, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Scow Little Gray, St. Paul's Pier, 60 cds tan-bark.
Schr John Tibbets, Masonville, 135 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, 61 cds wood, 25 m lath.
Schr Michelson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Jones, Holland, 115 cds wood.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 4,000 railroad ties.
Schr Laurel, Duck Lake, 1,520 railroad ties.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 100 cds wood, 3 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED.......July 14.

Schr Scotia, Buffalo, 41,570 bu corn.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate Gillett, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 15,511 bu wheat, 3,001 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 15 tcs lard, 30 bxs cheese, 5 brls liquors.
Scow Christie, Waukegan, 130 m lumber.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 27,000 bu corn, 355 brls flour, 25 bales B hides, and sundries.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 40,100 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 200 bags oats.
Bark E. Corning, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 100 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

Freight room was in moderate demand. Charters were made for corn to Buffalo by steam at 6c, and by sail at 5⅜c, the preference being given to the former as the voyage can be made sooner. The charters were: To Buffalo—Prop Nebraska, oats at 4⅛c; prop Richmond, oats at 4⅛c; prop Toledo, wheat at 6⅛c; props Arabia and Colorado, corn at 6c; schr S. H. Foster, corn at 6⅛c. To Erie—Schr Annie Sherwood, corn through to New York. To Portland via Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn through. Total, 8; capacity, 20,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, 105,000 bu oats. The prop Nebraska will take on, besides oats, 15,000 bu wheat at 6⅛c.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Thursday, July 17, [illegible]
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 19, [illegible]
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, July 24, [illegible]
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 26, [illegible]
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.......May
GLAMORGAN.......June
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.......$80 currency
Second Cabin.......[illegible]
Steerage.......[illegible]
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff.......[illegible]
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
ALABAMA.......Wednesday, July 2
PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 20
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Greece.......Saturday, July 12 | Canada.......Saturday, July 26
Egypt.......Saturday, July 19 | Spain.......Saturday, Aug. 2
Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
The magnificent new and full-powered steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, passengers have the great advantage of having an equally good steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, BALTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, CELTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to the Company's Western Office, 57 and 59 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
Crossing Meridian of 50, coming west, at Latitude 43, or nothing north thereof. Going east at Latitude 42, or nothing north thereof.
FROM NEW YORK.
Samaria.......July 16 | Algeria.......July [illegible]
Scotia.......July 16 | Batavia.......July [illegible]
Abyssinia.......July 19 | Russia.......July [illegible]
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe and the Continent. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

...nolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 12 m lath.
...Dixon, Holland, 80 cords bark.
...y of Traverse, Traverse City, 674 m lumber.
...gress, Holland, 45 cords wood.
...ggie Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
...N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 112 cords wood.
...nest John, Ludington, 95 m lumber.
...F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
...olverine, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
...J. Mowry, Lincoln, 110 m lumber.
...M. Forest, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
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...ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

...TATE LINE.

...AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
...or. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

...TIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

...ssage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent.

...HOR LINE.

...DERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE

...ING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
...New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
...ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

...RD MAIL LINE.
...ABLISHED 1840.
...en New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
...DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

THE COLORED SCULPTOR.

An Interview With Miss Edmonia Lewis.

From the New York Graphic, July 10.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the celebrated colored sculptor, whose portrait is given elsewhere, called at the office of the *Daily Graphic* to-day, and, in conversation with the writer, gave some interesting particulars of her own life and career.

She said: "My mother was an Indian and my father was a colored man. I was born at Greenbush, which you know is on the other side of the river opposite Albany. My father and mother died when I was about 4 years of age. My Indian aunts took care of me; the tribe moved over to Canada; but they sometimes came down as far as New York City to buy beads and such things."

"Did they talk Indian?"

"Oh no, English, except when white people visited them; then they would talk Indian among themselves. They were Chippewas. When I was about 13 years of age, my brother, who was much older than myself, and who had made a great deal of money in California, sent word to say he wished that I should be educated. He sent money for the purpose. I went to school in Albany. I was delighted to learn—very—but I had never learned anything. The black robes taught us a few prayers—that was all. I had felt the strangest sensations in putting on dresses. I had never worn anything but blankets. (Laughing.) You see I had good opportunities for studying the nude. I was then sent to Oberlin College, in Ohio. I studied there four years. I was extremely fond of mathematics and made good progress in algebra and geometry. At the end of the four years, I proposed to go to Boston and study. One day I was walking down School street; I saw a statue of Benjamin Franklin. It was the first statue I had ever seen. I don't know how I felt; it struck me in a most remarkable way. I went and asked Mr. William Lloyd Garrison what it was. He told me it was a statue, and also explained the nature of sculpture. I said, 'I will be a sculptor.' He told me to go round to Mr. Brackett. I went round to see him, and told him what I felt. He was very rough. He threw down a cast of a baby's foot, a lump of clay, and one or two tools. 'There,' said he, 'model that. If there's anything in you it will come out.' Oh, I tried to model it ever so often. At first, I failed miserably; but at the end of a month I made a very good copy of the little foot. A lady gave me $8 for that foot when I was about to leave Boston for Rome. I made my modeling tools myself. I got some pieces of ebony and filed them out with a rasper."

"What next did you attempt?"

"A bust of Voltaire. I succeeded very well indeed. Well, then, you recollect Col. Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner? I made a bust of him from a photograph. That was my first great success. The bust was much admired. My Boston friends took 100 copies, at $15. Then I was rich. I immediately determined to go to Rome. I went in August, 1865."

"How did you succeed there?"

"Oh, very well, indeed. Mr. Powers was very kind to me—that dear, good man. He showed me how to fix the wires, so as to keep the clay from settling when I modeled. I immediately set to work and modeled the 'Marriage of Hiawatha'—the two figures, you know, of Hiawatha and Minnehaha. While it was yet in clay I had an order for a copy in marble by Mrs. Mary Pell, of Flushing, Long Island. I received $400 for the group. Then I modeled the 'Old Arrowmaker and his Daughter.' Miss Cushman ordered a copy of that in marble, and presented it to the Young Men's Christian Association in Boston. I made a Madonna and Child for the Marquis of Bute, for which I received $3,000."

"You soon attained success, then, and made a fair income by your profession?"

"Yes, I think I have been successful. I have been greatly indebted to Miss Hosmer for advice. I was making a model of a soldier. Miss Hosmer came in to see it. She said, 'The legs of that are not long enough.' I saw it the moment she pointed it out. Now Prof. Tadolini, of the University of San Luca, had seen it, and he failed to note the error, although he is a great art connoisseur."

"So you live in Rome all the time?"

"Yes; I shall never live in America, although I come over here occasionally for a visit, or on business. I have visited London. One of my dearest friends in London is Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist, an amiable, kind creature. She once said to me 'You dear Edmonia, I think it is such a beautiful thing for you to come right away from those Indians and make such a stand as you have done.'"

"What is thought among the artists of Vinnie Ream?"

"Oh, they all think that statue of Lincoln a terrible business. They are of opinion that she bought a cheap plaster head, and fitted it on a trunk made by herself. The work does not match. See how awkward and distorted the attitude is. Have you seen it?"

"No."

"Why, you know, the shoulder of the arm that seems to be giving the paper, instead of being lowered, as is natural when the arm is extended, is actually raised. All the English and French sculptors and critics who saw it in Rome used to laugh at it. Miss Hosmer felt very much mortified about it, because it might seem to indicate that American artists, and especially the women, were not able to produce anything better than that."

"Still, Miss Hosmer sort of defended Miss Ream."

"Well, I know she wrote that letter about it. But the *Tribune* had been very unjust to Miss Hosmer previous to that, and so she defended Vinnie on general principles. As to the statue itself, what she says amounts to this: That it was as good as could have been expected."

"What did Powers say about it?"

"You know Vinnie tries to make herself fascinating. She tries to keep on touching you when she is talking, and she has got beautiful eyes. So there can be no doubt that she obtained the commission through her little fascinating ways; and Mr. Powers said if that is the way commissions are to be given by the Government, they ought to take down the statue of the Goddess of Liberty from the dome of the Capitol, and put a statue of Cupid there."

"What are your future plans? Are you meditating any great work?"

"I am; but it is to be a secret. I intend to make a beautiful statue, as beautiful as I can, and send it to the Philadelphia Exposition anonymously. I do this in order that it may be judged fairly, and without favor or prejudice. If it is a success, so much the better for me, when I claim my work before the world. If it is not a success, I shall bow before the public verdict."

"Is your brother still living?"

"Yes; he has a vineyard in Bozeman, Montana Territory."

"Did you ever exhibit any of your works?"

"Oh, yes. At the International Exhibition of Sculpture and Paintings at Naples. I exhibited 'Sleeping Children' and 'Love Caught in a Trap.' I gained a gold medal and diploma for those works."

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Parade of the New York Orangemen.

William McGee, of Prince of Orange District No. 1—a tall, powerful, fine-looking man—who acted as Grand Marshal a year ago, held the same position to-day. He was mounted on a white horse, and carried a drawn sword. His dress consisted of a black coat, white velveteen breeches, an orange scarf bordered with purple, the collar of the order, and a military hat adorned with orange and purple plumes.

A similar costume was worn by the Assistant Marshals, who were William White, of Prince of Orange Lodge; D. J. Porter, of Monaghan True Blue Lodge, and W. J. Miller, of Gideon Lodge. These were also mounted, all the other Orangemen being on foot.

The procession started at about a quarter before 11 o'clock, passing through Astor place to Broadway. It was headed by Capt. Wilson, of the Thirty-Second Precinct, with ten mounted policemen. Then came an open carriage, drawn by two horses, containing Superintendent Matsell and Police Commissioners Smith, Duryea, and Gardner. Near the carriage rode Capt. Sampson, as orderly, and Bugler Daniel Strauss. The main part of the procession followed, headed by Inspector Walling and a squad of the First Precinct police under Capt. Van Dusen. Marshal McGee rode next, and then came a band of music followed by a barouche drawn by four white horses, containing two men in Orange regalia. These were William White, Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Orange Order in Canada, and Capt. John Fullerton, Grand Master of District No. 8.

Next came the Orange Lodges, comprising the Prince of Orange Lodge, Derry Walls Lodge, No. 9; Chosen Few Lodge, No. 2; the Gideon Loyal Orange Lodges, with Joseph D. Askins, Grand Master of No. 2; Joshua Lodge, No. 11, John F. Scott, Grand Master; Washington Purple Star Lodge, No. 50, T. G. Tipping, Grand Master; Monaghan True-Blue Lodge, No. 56; Union Lodge, No. 18, and delegates from No Surrender Lodge, No. 5. Then came a squad of the Eleventh Precinct police, under Capt. Murphy, eight men of the mounted squad, under Sergt. Westing, and six patrolmen on foot.

The rest of the police force was formed in columns on each side of the Orangemen, the different squads taking position in the numerical order of their precincts. A number of patrolmen were detailed along the sides of the procession as skirmishers, to keep the spectators from pressing into the roadway. The rear of the procession was under charge of Inspector McDermott.

The Orangemen numbered between 700 and 800 men, showing much fuller ranks than a year ago. Nearly every lodge had its distinctive banner, and many also carried the American flag. Most of these banners were large and handsome, emblazoned with various devices peculiar to the Orange order.

The standard of Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1, was of red and blue silk, bearing on one side a picture of the battle of the Boyne, with the inscription, "Cheer Old Derry Hears that Echo around Boyne." The other side bore emblems of the order, the words "The Royal Black Knights of the Camp of Israel," and various religious and patriotic mottoes.

The banners of Joshua Lodge, No. 11, the Monaghan True Blues and several others were adorned with equestrian portraits of William of Orange, whose "pious, glorious, and immortal memory" was also commemorated by many inscriptions. The name of Derry, Boyne, Aughrim, and Enniskillen were also frequently displayed.

The Orangemen wore their usual regalia of orange and purple. Among the emblems of the order carried, open Bibles were frequent.

No arms of any kind were visible, except the swords carried by the principal officers.

Many women in holiday attire, the friends and relatives of the Orangemen, accompanied the procession over the entire route.

Turkish Prejudices.

According to the Levant *Times* of June 18, the Turk still entertains his trifling prejudices. An Englishman was sitting quietly in front of a cafe, near the Tophaneh Mosque, Constantinople, when a Turkish soldier who was passing gave him a box on the side of the head which made the blood spurt from his ears and mouth. The Englishman having protested with not unnatural energy against this wholly unprovoked outrage, the only satisfaction the soldier offered him was by drawing his sword-bayonet on him. Two Turks sitting by then endeavored to protect the Englishman, when the same *cavidji*, expressing his disgust that a Mussulman could take the part of a *ghiaour*, fell upon the three. At length the police came up, but, instead of arresting the soldier who had caused the trouble, they pounced upon the Englishman, called him an infidel dog, and other worse names, and, after knocking him about a good deal, literally kicked him down the street as far as the police station.

The Dangerous Fourth.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has compiled the statistics of the Fourth of July casualties of this year for the City of New York, and we place its report in tabular form, as follows:

Left hands shattered by pistol shots	7
Right legs shot	5
Fingers shot off	5
Persons shot in the neck (with balls)	2
Persons shot in the head	1
Persons shot in the back	1
Persons shot in other parts of the body	12
Persons badly scorched by powder	2
Persons injured by fireworks	23
Murders on the Fourth	3
Affrays of different kinds	Several
Fires	Nearly 40

The *Commercial* generalizes from its figures as follows:

If the ratio of casualties were as great throughout the country as it was in New York, we should have 4,000 victims for the Fourth of July, or a greater number than were wounded on the American side in any battle of the Revolution.

Bierstadt has completed another of his large landscapes, representing the southern Sierras, and calls it "Autumn in the Sierras." It is really a bright view of the south fork of King River, with Mt. Brewer in the distance, overlooks the narrow valley of the river winding and foaming 8,000 feet below the point of view, while beyond, the peak rises 5,000 or 6,000 feet higher.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, 12 ROOMS each, new, and with all modern improvements, Nos. 27 and 29 DePuyster-st. Apply at 28 DePuyster-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON MILL, DEERING, AND McGregor-sts., from $10 to $15 per month. GILBERT & GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK and marble front houses near Ellis Park, cheap. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, AND furniture for sale cheap, at 127 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of JOHN SMITH, 48 Clark-st., rear of Sherman House.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF BASEMENT cottage, No. 450 Butterfield-st., consisting of 5 rooms, pantry, and 3 closets; newly papered and painted. Inquire in the premises.

TO RENT—A NEAT, NEW COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, in the grove just south of city limits, two blocks from street-cars. W. W. WATSON, 302 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 225 MICHIGAN-AV. Has 17 rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a good barn. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—AT 80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEW brick building, 4 furnished and 3 unfurnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, 4 BLOCKS north of Union Park; $20. Call at 408 Erie-st., corner Ashland-av.

TO RENT—142 WEST ADAMS-ST., AND WHOLE or part of furniture for sale cheap for cash; 12 rooms; rent $65 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Address T 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 43 EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month. Terms very reasonable. At the St. Julien Hotel, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (227), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms on Twelfth-st., first door east of Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FLOOR AT 494 BURNSIDE-ST. RENT reasonable.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, FRONT OR rear rooms, with marble mantels, gas-fixtures, closets, and water-closets, in the marble front building No. 219 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Inquire at Room 9, up-stairs, or Room 31, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, 290 LAFLIN-ST., $10; also, 2 rooms in rear, $8; up-stairs; barn, if needed; 5 blocks west from Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. Apply between 11 and 12 a. m. to-day, Room 30, 99 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished, with or without board, at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—694 WABASH-AV. FINEST ROOMS, en suite or single. References given and required.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE 94 EAST KINZIE-st., entrance from Wells-st. depot C. & N. W. R.R. 32 passenger trains daily.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN PRUSSING'S Building, State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at 241 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 LOFTS TO LET, WITH OR without steam-power and steam-elevators, substantial building, well lighted, centrally located, suitable for jobbing business, manufacturing or storage. Rent very low to good tenant. Apply to WALWORTH BROOKS & CO., Dealers in Iron Pipe, Steam Pumps, Engines, &c., 243 and 245 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A BARN OF 12 STALLS, LARGE CARriage room, and wash-stand, gas, and water. Rear of 463 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 152 RANDOLPH-ST. RENT low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A LARGE, AIRY, ELEGANTly-furnished room to rent low, in a respectable block, Clark and Washington-sts. I wish a respectable gentleman room-mate. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORIES OVER HOOley's Theatre, 149 Randolph-st., suitable for a photograph gallery, club rooms, or can be arranged for splendid sleeping rooms. Apply to R. M. HOOLEY.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of house on West Side, near street-cars, by a small family. Address, giving location and price, V 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE OR BASEMENT on West Side; rent must be cheap. Address S 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, ONE floor of from 8 to 10 rooms, to be used as lodging-rooms; must be moderate rent. Address, stating terms and location, S 8, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A TRIANgular-shaped piece of land, near Twenty-second-st., having a frontage on three good business streets of over 600 feet. A very desirable point for a hotel or business block. Apply, until July 18, to JOHN C. LONG, Republic Life Building, Room 16.

TO LEASE—WILL GIVE FOUR YEARS' LEASE; cheapest in city; on business rear lot, 30x75, in burnt district, near LaSalle-st. No agency business. Address B 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE TWO GENTLEMEN IN A BUGgy who broke my buggy wheel in front of my office on Washington-st., corner Dearborn, this morning will save costs by calling and settling for same. H. F. JENNISON.

PERSONAL—THEO. W.: CALL AT 4:30 P. M. Sorry I was not at home a week ago. 991 D G.

MEDICAL.

MRS. L. H. PRESTON, PHYSICIAN, TREATS ladies and children magnetically. 65 East Madison-st., Room 25.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summit, Winter, Mary, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Karl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 114 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT [illegible] FEET on South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts. and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, OAK-ST.—LOT 28x112 on Oak-st., near Rush. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE CONTAINING 3 ROOMS, 1 wardrobe, 1 pantry and a summer kitchen, for $350 cash; 5 years' lease in the rear. Inquire within at 132 Hurlbut-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO ACRES ON the corner of Wallace and Forty-sixth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, BY A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block: The elegant two-story and basement brick house and lot, 50x165, east front, 94 Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st. The two-story and basement brick, with lot, [illegible] on Wabash-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. [illegible] North LaSalle-st. [illegible] Two-story frame house [illegible] block from Woodlawn Station and one block from gate of great South Park. [illegible] northeast corner Burnside and Seventy-sixth-st. We want cash, and will sell any of the property at a great sacrifice.

FOR SALE—FOR A CASH PAYMENT OF $3,600 I will give the best bargain that has been offered this summer in a brick house and lot on South Side; only $5,000. Address K 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,700—CENTRE-AV.—THREE-STORY brick house and lot, between Van Buren and Madison-sts., only $5,700, for this week; immediate possession; a forced sale; title perfect; the lot alone is worth $4,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE-STORY AND basement stone-front house, near Thirteenth-st., in perfect order, with every convenience. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—20 YEARS LEASE, house, lot, No. 421 Wabash-av.; terms $1,800 per year for 5 years, and $2,000 per year for balance of term, without reappraisal. This is an extraordinary lease. When the lot is wanted for business purposes the house can be easily removed or sold. Will be sold for a reasonable bonus in cash or property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN THAT BEAUtiful tract of ground just adjoining the southern city limits, known as "Rowen & Smith's Subdivision," fronting on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, and on Vincennes-av. These choice lots will be sold with frontage to suit customers, and on extremely easy terms. For improvement or investment, there is surely nothing south of the city that combines as great present advantages with as bright and certain future prospects. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK GROVE LOTS ON 5 years' time at 7 per cent interest. The most attractive property fronting on or in the vicinity of the South Park, being the corners of Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs. and Fifty-third-st. Those who invest in such property will find that, before the five years have expired, the present value will be increased at least five times. It is property which is beyond contingency. That which I now offer is the very cream of the South Park property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS ATTENTION—FOR $2,500 we will give a bargain in real estate which will net $3,000 before a year. Also 50x150, near Lincoln Park, on Dearborn-st., $30 a foot below market; 72x150, same location, easy terms; 48 ft on LaSalle-st., near North-av. This is the choicest residence property, and offered for this week only by LING & HOLMES, 175 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., $16 PER foot, for 3 days only. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND TWO CORNER lots, 2 blocks from horse cars, $2,300; $100 down, $25 a month. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—200X170 FEET ON SIXTIETH-ST. AND Wabash-av. The best bargain on the avenue; ¼ cash, ¼ 1 year, ¼ 2 years, ¼ 3 years at 8 per cent interest. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS central realty, and would assume an incumbrance of $25,000 to $50,000, the 28-acre block No. 28, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wallace-sts., unincumbered, and title direct from Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY NEAR lake shore, 150x164 feet, corner of Grand Haven and Astor, surrounded by streets and alleys, and in front of Union Square, for $160 a foot. Q 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, LOT 25X125, on Park-av.; $1,400 cash, $1,000 in trade, $1,000 in one year, $1,000 in two years, at 8 per cent. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—50x152 FEET ON MADISON-AV., RUNning through to Tompkins-place, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. A desirable residence lot for sale cheap. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY, DAVIS, SHOBER, Wood, and Park-sts., at less than auction prices, for the next 30 days, to close out a joint interest. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—THREE-STORY stone-front house, 16 rooms, modern improvements, brick barn, lot 25x150, on Ashland-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Will be sold at an actual sacrifice. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING, centrally located, price $40,000, on fair terms. Inquire Room 23, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON SHURTLIFF-AV., 6 rooms and basement, in fine order. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STORE NO. 298 WEST MADISON-ST., with 6 rooms and premises; 3 years' ground rent at low rates. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house 10 rooms, lot 25x175, No. 1273 Indiana-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—16 LOTS suitable for manufacturing purposes, corner Ogden and Kinzie-sts.; no cash payment required if purchaser will improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT FRONTING 185 FT. ON DREXEL Boulevard, 185 feet on Union-av., and 160 feet on Cottage Grove-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND lot on West Lake-st., near Horne. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x125 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.:
ACRE PROPERTY.
Several desirable tracts of acre property in the vicinity of Humboldt, Central and South Parks.
10 acres at Irving Park.
10 acres at Brighton.
Very desirable and cheap lots in Hyde Park, Englewood, Cornell.
Several fine lots near Humboldt Park.
Lots on Eighteenth, Evans and Wood-sts., one block from Ashland-av.; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS NEAR HUMboldt Park, on high and dry ground, only two blocks from cars, with good water. Several fine houses already built, and other improvements made. If you wish a fine lot for a home or to hold as an investment you cannot do better. Give me a call. Price only $350; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 32 5-ACRE blocks in n e ¼ Sec 31, 38, 14, on Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.) between depots on Chicago & Great Eastern and Rock Island Railroad. S. L. BROWN, 119 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, A NEW FIRST-CLASS 2-story frame-house, 10 rooms, good cellar, and barn. Lot is 132x132, well-improved. Parties desiring a home in this thriving suburb will do well to examine this property, as it can be had on very reasonable terms. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 25, 37, 12, being in N. W. ¼ and adjoining Clifton; very desirable for subdivision, with all privileges of railroad passes, and will have a railroad depot on the ground within 90 days. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, AT extremely low prices. If you want property in this fine suburb, give me a call and get a bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, BETWEEN CAR shops of the C. & N. W. R. R. CO. and Central and Humboldt Parks. Terms easy; monthly payments if desired. Free ride to the premises. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—ARE YOU looking for a choice locality for a house, or a place to invest a few hundred when there is a certainty of a handsome profit? We are selling lots at this beautiful suburb, where we have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewers to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly low rates. We also have a large 2-story frame house, with large barn, and lot 50x150, all in complete order, house newly painted, for $3,000. Call and see if we do not convince you that it is the most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMANN, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GROVE PROPERty on Wabash-av., east front, 2 blocks from station, admitted by all to be the handsomest residence property on the South Side, 20 minutes by steam cars, and a choice of 38 daily passenger trains gives business men a good opportunity of reaching home and business at early hours. We defy competition for railroad facilities. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $12,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 11 LOTS AT South Englewood, well located, the best chance offered for a good investment. LINGLE & HARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT ENGLEWOOD—Cottage 1½-story high, 7 good rooms; lot [illegible] feet front, fine location, good neighborhood, a short distance from depot; will take first payment in real estate. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS IN OUR subdivision, sidewalk to depot, shade trees set out, houses built on adjoining lots; examine this property at our expense before purchasing; 38 daily passenger trains; commutation $46 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view and other prospective, within three minutes' walk of stations, churches, and stores; [illegible] house, with Mansard roof and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street, sewer, rain and good well water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East and must dispose of property. For terms and price address Q 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL corner, Engle at Maplewood. Only those who have the cash and mean business need apply to M. A. BONIEL, rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 122 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN—A beautiful farm of 75 acres, only ¾ of an hour's ride from Chicago depot; high land, covered with a fine growth of timber; good house, barn, fencing, well, &c. ¼ mile from railroad station. This place is worth $15,000 as an investment, but it can be had for $9,000 if taken this week. There is no other property about Chicago to compare with it for beauty or cheapness. There is a small fortune in it in my judgment. Title perfect. The improvements alone could not be replaced for less than $3,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1,550 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, IND., at Clark and Tolleston Stations; some 4 miles of river front; out by 3 railroads; lands mostly timbered, at $100 per acre. 210 acres at mouth of West Lake, on Lake Michigan. 500 acres in Jasper County, Ind., about 80 miles from Chicago, at $5 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 158 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES (80 WELL IMPROVED) IN one of the best settled counties south of Chicago for $2,000 cash, or will exchange for house and lot or lot worth $3,600 and pay $600 cash. Address P 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS—CALL AND EXamine the chances offered in lands in Iowa and Nebraska, long credit. A. HARRSBERGER, Room 8 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, VALUE between $3,000 and $4,000; $1,000 down, balance in quarterly payments of $250 to $300. Give exact location; no others noticed. Address J 29, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—First-class board; a newly furnished, large, cool and very desirable front-room suitable for two persons.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room for gentleman and wife, hot and cold water, in marble front, with or without board.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD, COMFORTABLE rooms, with board at $5.50 and $6. Day-board $4.50 per week.

98 ASHLAND-AV.—WANTED A ROOM-MATE; elegantly furnished room and good board. Address E 68, Tribune office.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY furnished rooms to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gents. Also, barn room to rent.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WELL FURNISHed rooms and good board for gentleman and wife; also a single room and board for a gentleman; strictly first-class; terms moderate.

534 HUBBARD-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find good board in private family, with front room.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice suite of front rooms. Also, one large room, large closet, modern improvements; private family.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS AS DESIRED, single or en suite; everything new, neat, and clean. We can recommend our day-board accommodation as being superior at the price.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

121 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room to rent, with board, to two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

508 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

868 STATE-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives, single gentlemen or ladies. References required.

884 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE suite of front rooms, furnished, with or without board.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A PARTY WISHING SUBSTANtial home comforts and quiet in a fine locality may address T 44, Tribune office.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Prairie-av.—First-class board, with suites of rooms, in elegantly-furnished house.

North Side.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, on Indiana-st., near Cass. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

Hotels.

46 AND 48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—BOARD and room at St. Charles Hotel, $7 per week; best accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, STRANgers in the city, in a quiet family where there are no other boarders. West or North Side preferred. Board for lady only. Address, with full particulars, D 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN. REFERENCES given. Will take dinners down town. Give full particulars. Address T 2, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED REtail confectionery, wholesale and manufacturing if wished. Good stand; low rent and no bonus, but a man wanted who understands the business and can take entire charge of the store. Capital required, $500 to $600. Address J 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS THAT will pay the amount invested in one month. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 13, corner of Market-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $200 TO TAKE half-interest in one of the best paying photograph galleries in the city; practical knowledge of the art not necessary. Address T 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE HAVE THREE PARTnerships for sale, requiring $500, $1,000 and $3,000, ready cash; all good chances, and with first-class men. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE YOUNG man, of gentlemanly address, who has $800 cash, and is not afraid to invest it in a highly-genteel manufacturing business, which will surely pay $300 per month. Address T 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS GROCERY doing a thriving business, carries $4,000 stock, and situated on State-st., near Eighteenth; capital required, $2,000; a solid, reliable opening seldom met with. Address care of Mr. GEORGE REMIS, 947 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH IN A genteel established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY Building, have in hand to loan for 5 years, on improved city real estate, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$27,000 OR LESS FIRST-MORTGAGE notes, due 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. Will make liberal discount. O. W. RIGDON, 148 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HAND, IN SUMS OF from $2,000 to $5,000. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables: 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; SHORT time; real estate security. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $500 TO $800 ON UNimproved city real estate, worth more than $2,000. Liberal interest will be paid. T 41, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY — A BOARDING-School, charmingly situated and splendidly equipped, prepares boys in the most thorough manner for college or business. For catalogues address IRA W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Ill.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN TEACHer of two years' successful experience as Principal of a Grammar-School in Manchester, N. H., a like position in the West. From a Massachusetts Normal School. Reference, present position. Address A. A. BENNETT, Manchester, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE AMERICAN HOMES Magazine, only $3 a year, with two chromos, each 12x18 inches. Best commission given, and the fastest selling periodical in America. Call or address CHAS. H. TAYLOR, 22 Market-st., Room 25.

AGENTS WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD thing to travel on, call in forenoon at 34 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED—FOUR MALE AND TWO FEmale, to canvass the city on salary; must be active. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $25 A DAY CAN BE made by either sex with our goods. Some make as high as $35 to $50. We can show any one how to make money that wants to know. Only a small capital to start with necessary. Samples to country free. Call or send for papers. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stocks of merchandise, or goods of any description bought for cash. Also wanted, a light truck or express wagon and horse, and a good safe. Address E 30, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—JOSEPH H. HALLER'S father is dead. He will confer a great favor by writing at once to Mrs. KATE MITCHELL, Worthington, Ohio.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW PORTABLE AGRIcultural boiler and engine, 6x12, on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 128 and 130 Michigan-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE, WITH FIXtures, horse, wagon, and harness; also lease for one year with privilege of three; stock nearly new; one of the best locations on West Madison-st., doing a cash business. Address U 96, Tribune office.

A NICE, CLEAN STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND furnishing goods, with fixtures and lease, for sale, at No. 3 Clark-st. Inquire at 75 Wabash-av.

A BARBER-SHOP DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, for sale. Inquire at 18 South Clark-st., basement.

A MAN THAT HAS $1,000 OR $2,000 TO INVEST, and a son that he would like to have learn a good business, can address R 78, Tribune office.

A FINE PICTURE STORE, WELL-ESTABLISHED, and with a first-class photograph attached, for sale very cheap for cash. Address T 83, Tribune office.

A BUREAU, LOOKING-GLASS FRAME, AND furniture factory, with machinery complete, for sale; also patent oval-moulding machine. Address S 2, Tribune office.

A GOOD-PAYING DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION store for sale; will take cottage and lot in part payment. Address T 8, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE. Partners wanted. Capital required from $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BINDERY, and blank book manufactory, for sale, complete, with steam power. Both the printing office and bindery are first-class, and doing a large, profitable, steady, and permanent business. Will be sold together or separately, at a very low figure. Apply to H. S. HILL, Peoria, Ill. Refer to Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $3,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 869, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WILL be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 284 West Twelfth-st., 2 doors from Halsted-st.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE—BEST STAND, South Side. Discount from cost. Really rare chance. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business; will sell for half value. Inquire at 1218½ West Madison-st.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANING-mill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $20,000 can realize from 30 to 40 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH—FOR SALE, THE whole or part interest in a first-class business; best location in the city; goods imported, staple and fancy. Call or address J, 281 North Clark-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my present place of business, consisting of store 24x80, two stories high, good dwelling adjoining, with splendid cellar under the whole; wareroom barn, outbuildings, garden, etc. The oldest and best corner in town, doing a good cash business, in a live town surrounded by a good farming community. To a live man who means and understands business, I can offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, JR., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RESTAURANT, confectionery, and ice cream saloon for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at No. 2 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RESTAURANT, confectionery, and ice cream for sale; half or whole. Apply immediately at 210 Milwaukee-av.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE WITH TWENty-two beds and new license, for sale; business pays. Reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR sale; must be sold this week. If you want a bargain, call at 465½ Wabash-av.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS corner saloon on South Side for sale. Apply to M. H. KELLY, 332 State-st., or 207 and 109 Van Buren-st., basement.

WANTED—A TANNER WHO HAS ABOUT $5,000 capital to take an interest and take charge of a newly-built tannery, located in Wisconsin, capacity from 50 to 100 hides per week; hemlock bark delivered, $3.25; hides on an average cured, 10c; two railroads near; owners of the same live some distance from the tannery, and therefore prefer to have a man take an interest. Owner of the same will be here a few days and would be happy to meet such person, at 128 West Lake-st.

WE HAVE 25 TIP-TOP BUSINESS CHANCES FOR sale, ranging in price from $175 to $25,000, offering great inducements to purchasers. Everything guaranteed as we represent it. Also, several valuable farms to exchange for good patent rights, or other good property. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WILL BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, A NICELY FITted up stand for poultry, fruit and vegetables, butter, eggs, etc. Location good. Good reason for selling, as I am going to leave the city. Address R 57, Tribune office.

$650 FOR STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class cigar store, well located; rent $25 per month. Reason for selling, owner has two other stores and cannot attend to it. Inquire at store, 126 Dearborn-st.

$2,200—PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE, WELL located, cheap rent, and doing good business; will be sold at a bargain; material nearly new. Inquire of LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

$4,000 WILL BUY A NEW, FIRST-CLASS restaurant, that cost $8,000; sample-room attached; must be taken to-day, at above price. Reason for selling, other business. Apply at Room 6, 177 South Clark-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY PROPerty. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 6 Nixon's Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN THOMPson's restaurant, Clark-st. and Kuhns' Hotel, a gold chain with seal, key and fob attached. A liberal reward will be paid on return of same to M. C. MAYO, Kuhns' Hotel.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, A SMALL BLACK and tan slut, answers to the name of Belle. Collar on with name. A liberal reward will be paid for her return at 1069 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS, pocket-book containing $100. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 127 South Halsted-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY JULY 13, FROM 289 SOUTH Clark-st., a medium sized parrot. Any one returning same to above address, will receive $25 reward, and no questions asked.

LOST—A BLACK LACE HAT, BETWEEN STATE-st. bridge and Indiana-st., or between Indiana and Clark-st. Please return to 82 Butterfield-st.

LOST—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN RANdolph and Jackson-sts., a lady's gold cuff-button, with the cuff. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to G. W. STOUTENBURGH, 28 Wabash-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, JULY 12, ENVELOPE CONtaining two releases of mortgages. Liberal reward for their return to DANIEL McPHERSON, 1153 Michigan-av.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING VALUable papers. Owner may apply to Dr. SILVA'S Office, Methodist Church Block, Room 10.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, LEFT HIND LEG WHITE, and white spot on the forehead. The person giving information will be well rewarded. 571 Centre-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A black cameo sleeve-button, marked "C. M. U., 1850." Return to 553 Wabash-av.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING THE 12TH, SOMEwhere between Twenty-second and Fifty-second-sts., on Prairie-av., Wabash-av., or the Grove boulevard, a child's small plaid sack. Whoever will return the same to 1267 Prairie-av., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—JULY 13, ON WEST MONROE-ST., A LADY'S black cape with silk and fringe trimmings. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 470 West Washington-st.

FOUND—A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CURRENCY has been found in a bank of this city. Proper owner can gain information of A. SPERRY, 182 State-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST AT FOLEY'S BILLIARD Hall, a red leather memorandum book; contained some railroad tickets, which can not be used except by owner. Return to ROOT & LEWIS, 262 State-st.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL black and tan pup (dog) from premises. Anyone returning same will receive above reward and no questions asked. T. W. ANDERSON, 735 Michigan-av.

$25 REWARD—LOST FROM MY PLACE ON THE North Branch, three horses by breaking open my fence, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.; two dapple gray horses, one fleshy and one poor, little stiff in front legs; one flea-bitten, while more stiff in front feet and sore hoofs. JOHN A. J. BROURSTEIN, Pasture-House, Town of Jefferson.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 123 WEST WASHINGTON, 1 TOP-BUGGY, $160; 1 open buggy, $95; 1 open buggy, $80; 1 express wagon in good order, $65.

A GOOD, LIGHT, 2-SEAT CARRIAGE, WITH POLE and shafts, for sale. Also phaeton buggy, cheap. Inquire at 233 Warren-av.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, phaetons, top and open buggies, a large variety of first-class work, just received, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE 8 YEARS OLD and sound; a good roadster. Inquire at 56 South Curtis-st., corner of Madison. A few boarders wanted; also a cheap pony for a buggy. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

FOR SALE—$175.00—HORSE, TOP BUGGY AND harness; good business rig; must be sold this day. 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT HANDSOME SQUARE BOX top buggy in good order and but little used; price, $175. 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A 6-YEAR OLD BROWN HORSE, Membrino stock, well broke to double harness and a splendid driver, just beginning to show speed; will trade for a buggy horse of less value. 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD DRAFT HORSES and one or two good drivers, go in 3 minutes; also one good top buggy will be sold cheap, at A. EATON'S Sale Stables, 85 and 87 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND OPEN BUGGY, cheap. Horse stylish, sound, kind, and steps well. Apply at Room 11, No. 90 East Washington-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner State, has for sale night horses, twelve buggies, three phaetons, two close carriages, ten sets of single and four sets of double harness, being the balance left of a large livery stock. Will be sold at any reasonable price; also a first-class hearse, on time, to a responsible party.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FINE MARE, sound, kind, and a good traveler, for a pacing horse. Address THOMPSON, KRAFT & CO., corner of Ellsworth and Polk-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for Washington Heights lots at less than their cash value. Address S 55, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A SOUND WORK horse weighing over 1,300 pounds for a lighter horse suitable for buggy use. Oil Factory, 50 East Erie-st.

$250 WILL BUY THE BEST-STYLED YOUNG pacing horse in the city; will go inside 3 minutes. For particulars address T 1, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AND WE CAN SELL HORSES, CAN SELL MULES, can sell jackasses, or anything in the shape of a horse; and why? Because we sell just for what they are; have the demand, and everybody knows it. At the Sale Stables of BRADLEY & WILLIS, of horses, carriages, and harness, 261 State-st.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES AND ALL LAW BUSINESS ATTENDED to promptly. BUSH, 267 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS RETAIL HARDware salesman of 5 to 8 years experience, 25 to 30 years of age, unmarried; habits unexceptionable. References to be first-class. Address with photograph and references, S. BARNES, Traverse City, Mich., P. O. Box 46.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY WHO has had experience in a first-class real estate office, and can influence business, may form a desirable connection by addressing S 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,000 TO LOAN on mortgage security and take an interest in a highly respectable and lucrative business, with a position as bookkeeper. H. KING, Room 24, Anderson's Hotel, between 11 and 12 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Trades.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art; a good chance. Call at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, ABOUT 15, in a shoe store; prefer one who lives with parents, and who has had some experience. S 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD ONE or two years' experience in the drug business; must speak English and German. SHERMAN, 397 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 YEARS OF age, in an insurance office; must write a good hand, live with his parents, and come well recommended. Salary first year, $300. Address in own handwriting, T 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION clerk, who speaks English and German, or English and Scandinavian languages. Apply with good references at drug-store 280 Division-st., North Side.

WANTED—BUTCHER, AT PEOPLE'S MARKET, 503 West Lake-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD SOLDERERS; ALSO, 2 GOOD boys, 17 years old, at 38 and 40 Canal-st. DENNIS & WHEELER.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO BUY A SMALL children's shoe factory, at 205 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER, AT COAN & TENBROEKE'S, on buggies.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKER who understands finishing and running wood machinery, by WESTERN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., 220 East Kinzie-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—ENGLISH PREFERred—for a private family; one thoroughly competent and with good references can apply to W. F. WHITEHOUSE, 37, 38, and 39 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—AMERICAN, GERman, or Scotch. References required. Apply at 48 and 50 Wabash-av., Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, EXperienced, genteel coachman to take care of and drive a carriage, etc.; only those with very best recommendation, and can board in vicinity of Centre-av. and Harrison-st., need apply. P. W. GILLETT, 34 and 36 South Water-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company work; no contractors; money sure, fare prepaid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—100 LABORERS TO WORK IN THE quarries and bridge at Louisiana, Missouri, for Reynolds, Saltpaugh & Co.; free transportation; will leave Tuesday at 8 p. m. For particulars inquire of THOMAS BRECHER, agent, at Laurie's Hotel, corner Canal and Madison-sts. No office charge.

WANTED—MEN FOR LIGHT WORK; 20 MEN FOR railroad; 10 for saw-mill, at 223 East Madison-st., corner Market.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 25 saw-mill hands, to leave to-day; free fare and company work. Apply at 214 South Water-st. E. J. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR WISCONSIN; $2.25 AND $2.40 per day; no charges in office. 50 for gravel-train. 75 for farms and sawmills. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Pennsylvania Central Company; entirely free fare; $1.75 per day. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone-quarrymen, and 20 saw-mill hands; all free fare; also, 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—TEN MORE BOARDING BOSSES, 300 laborers, 125 choppers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors; no money required; fare and office fees advanced. So hurry up and bring your baggage to 230 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, SALESMEN, 1 CARpenter, 100 stone-cutters; splendid situations now ready for good men. Apply Room 41, 184 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 29 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS; PERmanent employment and sure pay. Call to-day, between 11 and 12 a. m. POPE & DAVIS, Room 5, 214 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER TO SELL A good article in Chicago and suburbs. Apply at 83 South Clinton-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN to earn $50 per week in the country. Farmers preferred. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A BOY, ACTIVE, TRUSTY, AND WILling, as an errand boy. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT BOY IN my office, and to be generally useful; must write well, and come well recommended; store open evenings. Apply to R. H. McDOWELL, 152 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL OR LARGE capital to invest in good-paying legitimate business to call on STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MEN of good address, as solicitors, on salary. Business permanent and pleasant. Reference required. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 267 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BAR-TENDER AT the Gault House.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate. Rare chance for good, active men.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY WITH GOOD references at 163 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO DIStribute circulars in costume. Apply to BAROTHY & COOK, Sparkling Tea Works, 943 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO SELL LIGHT ARticles at a very large profit; $15 to $20 a week easily made on a few shillings to start with. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 32 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SMART BOYS AT THE Oriental steam laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PORTER, AT BURKE'S EUROPEAN Hotel.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TROTters. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl, and none other. Apply at 18 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work, at Hutchinson's European Hotel, 261 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; private family. No. 70 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; one that can bring with them first-class city reference; none others need apply. 389 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN girl, for general housework in a private family of two. Call immediately, at 356 South May-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN A private boarding-house, at 131 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 886 State-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, and one to take care of a baby. Inquire at 873 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 392 Michigan-av.; must have good references.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework, at 1253 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-WORK, AT 173 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Apply at 390 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK 36 NORTH Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family of three. Good wages. No. 255 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AT 1814 ABERDEEN-ST., FIRST-class cook and dining-room girl.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls. Apply at Maulton House between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, cooking, washing, and ironing principally, at 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK IN A FAMILY OF two; good wages. Apply at 137 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 409 Madison-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT ROOM 7, up-stairs, LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE, corner Franklin and South Water-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four; must be thoroughly competent. 635 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES AT Bayley Hotel, No. 633 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Good wages will be paid to the girl that can fill the bill. Apply to-day. 20 Centre-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR APPRENTICES TO LEARN first-class dress-making; none but neat sewers need apply. 497 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO GIRLS WITH sewing-machines can earn, with little practice, $9 to $12 a day. Apply at No. 522 Mitchell-st., near Blue Island-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE WITH good fresh milk to attend to a baby 2 months old. Inquire at HENRY PHILLIPS, 635 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK IN MAKING PAper bags. Inquire at No. 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMART SALES LADY; NONE BUT an experienced hand need apply; store open evenings. R. H. McDOWELL, corner Adams and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT OFFICE work. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge of the boarding department of a family school for girls. Address or inquire of S L, 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—SHOE-STITCHERS, AT 338 WEST Twelfth-st.; none but experienced hands need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A competent bookkeeper, whose health requires out-door employment. Best city references given. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY out-door; good accountant, perfectly trustworthy; excellent references; large business experience; moderate salary. Address R 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND RELIABLE young man, English, as a copyist. Temperate habits; good references. Address R M, 155 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT druggist, five years' experience; can loan employer a few hundred dollars. E 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER as [illegible] in a law office; three years' experience. Best of references. Address C H A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$100 WILL BE PAID BY A good bookkeeper for a situation in a good house. Address BOOKKEEPER, 506 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence, to travel for a wholesale dry goods or notion house; has formerly traveled for an Eastern dry goods house in Michigan, and can control a good trade in that locality. Address E 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY practical bookkeeper; is perfectly capable of keeping 800 or 1,000 accounts. Address J 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or salesman; speaks, reads, and writes the German and English languages perfectly; is willing to work for low salary at present. Address WILLIAM GERSON, 107 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WHO WANTS A SALESman and bookkeeper combined, or strictly bookkeeping? No objection to traveling. Address S 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILLer. Please address PAUL RITTER, 160 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MERCHANT AND custom mill; would furnish some money, and take an interest if suited. A No. 1 in all respects. Address Z 30, Tribune office, for one week.

Coachmen, &c.—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Dane of sober and steady habits, with several years' experience in driving in this city; best of reference. Address U 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (Dane); has been working several years in a first-class family in the city; very best of references. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. Inquire at 116 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small family; can be well recommended; please send no letters. Apply at 343 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do general housework and second work in private family. 454 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German girl to do housework in a small respectable private family. 450 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do second work or take care of children. Please apply at 281 Third-av., between Twelfth and Taylor-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family, or dining-room work in a private boarding-house. Call, or address, 352 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 348 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 AMERICAN GIRLS for second work or first and second work in private family. 46 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO do general housework. Address 742 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN as cook in a hotel or boarding-house; is a good meat and pastry cook; has a little girl 8 years old; country preferred. Call at 18 North Ada-st. Take Randolph-st. cars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general work in a first-class private family, or second work in a private boarding-house. Call or address for two days at 302 West Hubbard-st. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work. References given if required. Call at 411 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and help to do sewing in a private family. City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Trustee-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN a restaurant or hotel. Address T 25, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family or dressmaker's shop; can cut and fit. Apply at 41 Blue Island-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE TO GO OUT TWO or three days in the week, or families' clothes taken into the house. Inquire at 870 South Clark-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a first-class hotel, city or country. She has 14 years' hotel experience, and the best references. Address in person or by letter, MRS. CLARA WHITE, Commercial Hotel, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITHOUT A home to keep house for a widower or single gentleman. Address S 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, from Paris, as governess or lady's maid, or would accept a situation as housekeeper; best of city reference. Apply at French Confectionery, 146 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRANCE FRENCH lady as housekeeper, governess, companion, or any place of trust. Reference from former employer. 449 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-CLASS Canadian girls, together or separately. Do not go without good help. MRS. BALKAM, 383 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF STORE AND DWELLING-house on Halsted-st., near Madison, together with store fixtures and household furniture. The building has 7 rooms besides the store, which is 12x26 feet. For particulars apply to J. C. CROOKER, 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block, Room 22.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, TO PAY ADvances, two almost new Brunswick billiard tables, and several new open buggies. Can be seen at 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AT 892 STATE-ST., July 15, between 8 and 11 a. m., 4 counters, 130 feet shelving, with drawers.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS NEAR UNION Park, to be removed from lot; can be bought cheap. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF the four story marble front houses Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash-av. Houses have all modern conveniences; in complete running order; and to a good party are offered very reasonable, with a reduction of rent.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD NEW MILCH COW, KIND, gentle, and easy to milk. Can be seen at 48 St. John's-place. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—A STEAM canal propeller, in complete running order. A. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., or G. P. BAY, 262 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE MILCH COW, $40, if taken to-day. Inquire at 233 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—ONE SODA-FOUNtain, in good order; have no use for it. Apply in rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF THE CHOICEST and highest land in Cook County, only 8 miles from Chicago, ¾ mile from the finest graveled road out of Chicago; Northern Pacific Railroad surveyed through this property; will be worth $1,000 per acre as soon as the road is located; will exchange for improved city property; prices $150 per acre; farm now renting for $1.00 per year; improvements first-class. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 207 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—600 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 400 feet on State-st., near Englewood, to exchange for an improved farm or other good property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 26 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT MERCHANDISE TO the amount of $5,000, for which I will trade three lots on Wentworth-av., 150 feet from boulevard. Farm and some cash dry goods, and notions preferred. Owner of the same will be in this city for a few days, can be found at 198 East Lake, or at Capt. Miller's, 145 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 ILLINOIS farm for suburban property paying some rental. WM. GARNETT, 158 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—140 FEET ON WAbash-av., north of Fortieth-st., for house and lot on South Side, east of State-st. GAUBERT & GROSS, 161 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE stone-front residence, Prairie-av., [illegible] handsomely furnished throughout, valued at [illegible] rented for $200 per month,—for unimproved [illegible] South Side preferred. Address J B, care T. T. [illegible], 181 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN IRVING Park for a good farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 150 Clark-st., Room 5.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SINGER SEWING machine, only in use two months; cost $75, will sell for $50. Call at 159 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 373 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LITTLE RELIABLE HAIR STORE WILL sell for the next ten days real hair switches for less than they have ever been sold in the city. A good switch can be bought for $4 worth $6, a first-class switch for $10 worth $15. Call at 328 West Madison-st.

WILL THE PARTY WHO ADVERTISED SOME time ago for "young men with brains without capital," or will any party with $15,000 or $20,000 to invest, please address J 81, Tribune office?

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE, CARVED leg, new, rosewood piano for only $325; or will rent the same to a careful party. 281 Park-av.

FOR SALE—PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS AT Eastern prices, at PROSSER & CO.'S, 274 State-st.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE FOR lots at Washington Heights. Address S 38, Tribune office.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A Well-Contested Trotting Race at Dexter Park.

Matches Made Between American Girl and Ripon Boy, and the Girl and Chicago.

THE TURF.

A FINE TROT AT DEXTER PARK.

One of the squarest and most interesting races of the season occurred at Dexter Park, yesterday afternoon, between Dan Pfeifer's bay gelding Barney Kelly, William Darling's sorrel gelding Hope, and G. F. Fuller's bay gelding Lagonier. The two first-named horses were handicapped, Kelly trotting to wagon and Hope carrying 175 pounds. The match was a sweepstakes affair, each party putting up $100, and was impartially judged by Messrs. J. Wilkes Ford, Buck, and Reed. The attendance was limited, and confined principally to stable-men. A few pools were sold by Mr. Fox, the amounts being in keeping with the size of the audience. Barney Kelly was the favorite against the field at the start, and continued to be the choice to the close. The horses were called out for the first heat shortly after 3 o'clock, and were given the word at the first attempt to an even start. Kelly had the pole, Hope was second, and Lagonier on the outside. The two latter horses broke at the turn, but were brought to their feet in time to save their ground. Hope then took the lead, and kept it to the close, though at times closely pressed by Lagonier. Kelly was in the rear the whole way around, but picked up on the home-stretch and went under the wire a neck behind the second horse, which was in turn a neck behind the winner. Time, 2:40. The judges were not quite so fortunate in affecting a start for the second heat. Four attempts were made, and then Lagonier cast a front shoe. Several minutes were consumed in replacing it, and more time was wasted in three additional false scores. There was no recall at the eighth attempt, the horses being on pretty fair terms. Hope rushed to the front right away, followed by Lagonier, but the former broke again at the turn, and had to take the second place. Lagonier kept well in front down the back stretch, but was caught at the turn by the others. The three rounded into the home stretch together, Kelly having a slight advantage. His chance to win the heat was good up to the distance flag, but there he fell to pieces and became the hindermost horse, Lagonier coming in first, and Hope second. Time, 2:38. The start for the third heat was secured without unnecessary delay, Lagonier having the best of it. Kelly broke at the turn, and Hope followed his example, and the result was that both were several lengths in the rear at the quarter pole. Hope, however, drew away, and the race along the back stretch was between him and Lagonier. They went around the turn together, Kelly at the time being so far behind that no hopes of his winning were entertained. The most unlikely horse frequently wins, however, and it was so in this case. A fine burst of speed brought Kelly to the front, and an easy jog took him home ahead, Lagonier being second, and Hope third. Time, 2:37¾. The fourth heat was also won by Kelly, he taking the lead at the start, and jogging home in 2:42½; Lagonier second, and Hope third. The fifth heat was well contested on all sides, from the wire to the turn into the home-stretch. There Kelly showed in front, and he maintained his advantage, without any apparent exertion, to the end. Time, 2:39¾. The time made through the race, considering the intensely hot weather, was very good. Following is

THE SUMMARY:

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., July 14, 1873.—Trotting match, best three in five, for a sweepstakes of $300, Barney Kelly going to wagon, Hope carrying 175 pounds, and Lagonier trotting in harness.

Dan Pfeifer's b. g. Barney Kelly	3	3	1	1	1
G. F. Fuller's b. g. Lagonier	2	1	2	2	2
William Darling's s. g. Hope	1	2	3	3	3

Time—2:40; 2:38; 2:37¾; 2:42½; 2:39¾.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be two races at Dexter Park to-morrow. The first one will be between American Girl and Ripon Boy for $600, the former carrying forty pounds extra weight. The mares Topsy and Hattie will be the contestants in the second. The sport will commence promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the weather will probably be cool, and there should be a large attendance.

Mr. Lovell, the owner of American Girl, says he has made a match for her with Graves & Loomis' Chicago, and it will come off at Dexter Park one week from to-day. The stake will be $2,000, and Mr. Gage will probably be the stakeholder.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14.—Preparations are complete for the inter-collegiate regatta. A single scull race between Ellis, Ward, and Biglin comes off Tuesday afternoon. The first ball match between the Harvard and Brown freshmen the same afternoon. On Wednesday the Boston and Athletic Clubs play a game in their champion series, and a two-mile sculling match will take place between Swift, of Yale; Dutton, of Cornell, and Hirsche, of Amherst, Thursday morning.

The Harvard and Brown freshmen play a second game of ball, followed by a foot race between Lawrence, of Dartmouth; Benton, of Amherst; Phillips, of Cornell; Bowie, of the McGill University of Canada, and Sheas, of Harvard.

The freshmen boat race, three miles straight away, in which Amherst, Harvard, and Yale will contest, will be called at 3 p. m. The University race, in which Amherst, Agricultural, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale will contest, will take place at 4 o'clock. A regatta ball complimentary to the crews will take place at the City Hall in the evening.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Joseph Cloud of Trenton has wagered $5,000 that he will in 145 days row 3,627 miles without eating or sleeping in hotels. The rowing is to take place between Trenton and Philadelphia.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Base ball: Atlantics, 18; Athletics, 7.

FIRES.

Details of the Grand Rapids Conflagration.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 14.—One of the most appalling facts about the fire was the rapidity with which it spread. It seemed mad from the first. The smoke from the Bridge Street House barn, in which the fire commenced, rolled up a dark and frightful column, looking as though it came from the mouth of hell, and before the few who had gathered there had time to express their wonder the flames burst out, and seemed to leap across Kent street to the east, and toward Grand Rapids City Mills on the west, and in an instant the mill and half-a-dozen houses were in flames. There was no power on earth that could stop its rapid progress. The engines were soon on the ground, but what water they threw had no more effect than if it had been thrown from a popgun. The Fire-King was abroad, and seemed to laugh at the herculean efforts of the firemen. The fire rushed, leaped, and drove on like mad, and stopped not until it had swept out of existence everything in its way. It stopped when its work of destruction was done, when there were no more buildings in its path. The following are the principal losers: Rice & Pierce, flouring mill, $300,000; insurance, $165,000. V. Richter, barn, and damage to the Ohio House and furniture, $30,000; insurance to cover loss. Bonney & Persons, grain, store, furniture, bedding, etc., $2,000; insured. E. P. Spear, agent for Cutler & Walker, peddling wagon and contents, and two horses, $2,000; total loss. John Corilles, dwelling and furniture, $2,000; insurance, $600. J. W. Joslin, furniture, $1,000; partially insured. John M. Gorham, three dwellings and furniture, $7,000; insurance, $4,000. Frederick Mayer, dwelling and furniture, $1,500; partially insured. F. Bohemier, barn, shop, and damage to hotel, and Hemple House, $8,000; insurance, $6,500. G. C. Christ, brewery, dwelling, malt-house, ice-house, cooper-shop, and saloon, $20,000; insurance, $6,500. L. Button, dwelling and furniture, $6,500; insurance, $1,800; George Schneider, dwelling and furniture, $2,500; partial insurance. E. Leitelt, dwelling and furniture, $6,500; insurance, $1,500. Charles Killinger, dwelling and furniture, $3,000; insurance, $1,300. Adolph Leitelt, dwelling and furniture, $6,500; insurance, $3,500. Charles Fishback, dwelling, $8,000; insurance, $3,500. George Lehman, damage to dwelling, $600; William Logie, dwelling and furniture, $1,500; S. E. Blumenthal, [illegible], $350; Robert Cutler, [illegible] dwelling and furniture, $5,000; insurance, $1,000. Total amount of insurance, $163,148. Probable loss by insurance companies, $160,000. Total amount of property destroyed, $300,000. The following is the total amount of insurance in the various companies represented in this city. In many cases the loss is only partial: E. J. Shinkman, $66,350; Sinclair Bros. & Co., $23,300; W. P. Innes, $22,800; E. S. Coye, $13,396; Skinner, Ward & Caulkins, $7,555; Jas. A. Collier, $4,150; O. R. Willmarth, $5,800; Pearce & Thurston, $3,000; Crosby & Son, $3,100; F. C. Tuttle & Bro., $4,500; J. R. Stewart, $8,300. Total, $163,148.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The saw-mill of A. J. White & Co., in Fort Pickering, was burned by an incendiary last night. The loss is $50,000; insured in local companies.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—The residence and grocery store of A. Goodhart, on Court street, in Paducah, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning; insured. This is the third time he has been burned out on the same lot in four years.

NEW YORK.

Death of an Eccentric Lady—The Walworths—Thurlow Weed—The Mayor and Aldermen at a Dead Lock—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The members of the Harlem Baptist Church have been at war for a long time. About a year ago, the pastor, Dr. Lucas, and a number of communicants were expelled. Recently, as they supposed, an offer was made to take them back, and they consequently went to the meeting on Tuesday evening last, but were refused admission. Four of them insisting on entering, the police were called upon, and they were arrested. They were examined before the Police Magistrate and discharged, three without and one with bail. On Saturday the Sheriff received orders to arrest Messrs. Douglas and Tourelle, who were prominent in causing the incarceration of the four excommunicated gentlemen. Mr. Tourelle was found with his valise packed, ready to go to jail. He was taken there, and refuses to give bail. To-day Mr. Douglas furnished bonds in $1,000 each in two suits for false imprisonment. Mr. Tourelle says the church owns three valuable lots on Fifth avenue, and the row in all probability is to get possession of these.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Byron A. Stief, nephew of Charlotte Willetts, whose body was found in a house in Eighty-seventh street, in a horrible state of decomposition, appeared at the Coroner's office to-day, and said that he first heard of her death this morning. The deceased had brought him up from childhood. She was the executrix of his father's estate. She was of eccentric habits, and never left her house during the day-time, and refused to have any servants or any one else to reside in the house. The witness last saw her on May 9. He called at her house four weeks ago, but could not gain admission. His aunt was probably then dead.

The remains will be entrusted to her nephew for burial.

James Jackson, the negro, charged with having murdered his white mistress, and the two McCabes, charged with the murder of Mrs. McCabe, were arraigned to-day, and pleaded not guilty.

Mrs. Walworth and her youngest son have taken up their residence in Sing Sing Village, and yesterday attended the Catholic service in the prison chapel. By special request no visitors will be allowed to see Frank, who to-day commenced work in the private office of the clerk of the shoe department.

Rumors having been circulated that Thurlow Weed was seriously ill, the announcement is made that, although he had suffered recently from a chronic difficulty, his general health has remained as good as usual.

The agricultural and editorial excursion party to Virginia, the Indian Territory, Colorado, and parts of the Rocky Mountains, will leave here to-morrow.

Martin Curly (white) was fatally stabbed on Saturday night, in a low colored drinking saloon on Newark avenue, Jersey City. Three negroes have been arrested.

Jefferson Davis has gone to Memphis.

The Swiss societies and Swiss populace of this city began their annual festival yesterday, and will bring the affair to a close to-day.

A silver vase, worth $6,000, and two oil paintings, one a life size portrait of Thomas Addis Emmett, and the other of Chancellor Kent, the gift of the late Hugh Maxwell, were to-day presented to the Law Institute.

The Excise Commissioners stated to-day that the announcement of any specified time for the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law is wholly unauthorized.

The Brooklyn Excise Board was disbanded today, and its duties turned over to the Police Commissioners by virtue of the new charter.

The Board of Aldermen to-day again refused to take action upon the Mayor's nominations for Police Justice.

Papers were served upon the Board in suits to recover some $60,000 by the contractors for opening Madison avenue, unpaid by the Controller.

Bills for medical attendance on George Francis Train, aggregating $1,800, were presented to the Board. A report was made in favor of paying the claims, and some $4,000 expenses in the prosecution of Stokes.

A meeting was held at the University in Washington Square, to-night, in favor of international arbitration instead of war in cases of national dispute. Prof. Martin presided. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Wilcox indorsing the resolutions of the British House of Commons, and adopted, and addresses were delivered by the latter gentleman, Mr. Sampson, and a number of ladies in support of the object of the assemblage.

MURDER WILL OUT.

An Atrocious Crime Just Brought to Light in Chester County, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A most horrible murder, almost equaling the West Farms tragedy in Dover, Delaware, has just come to light. Jennerville is situated in Penn Township, Chester County, one mile north of the line of the Baltimore Central Railroad. On the 30th of June last, a strange man arrived at the hotel of the village and took up his quarters, saying he came from Baltimore and was an agent, but gave no name. He was in appearance a young man, probably not over 30, with black whiskers. On the following day a team driven by William E. Udderzook stopped at the tavern, and the agent was asked by Udderzook to take a ride. He accepted the invitation, and they went away together. The team had been hired by Udderzook at Parkesburg, and when he returned it in the evening the person who took charge of it remarked that there was blood on the wagon. Udderzook made a plausible explanation of the circumstance, and immediately left the neighborhood. The strange man was never afterward seen alive. On Friday last, a large number of buzzards were noticed hovering about the wood off the Newport and Gray's pike between Coochranville and Penningtonville. Investigation showed the head and trunk of a man, and the arms and legs detached, which were recognized as the body of the stranger who had been stopping at Jennerville. A Coroner's jury was impaneled and a sealed verdict given. The murdered man was stabbed in three or four places. His throat was cut and both arms and legs were severed close to the body. Udderzook cannot be found. He is or was until lately on the Baltimore police force; is young and has red whiskers. The object of the murder unquestionably was plunder. No clothes were found except a pair of shoes. It is reported that the man was known to have considerable money on his person. The severed limbs were buried in a separate spot from the body and not far from the house of one Rhodes, brother-in-law of the supposed murderer.

Probable Fatal Assault.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, July 14.—Early Sunday morning Sam Atwood, a baggage-master on the B. & M. Railroad, in Nebraska, was met on the street in this city by two gamblers. One said, "You gave me away at Lincoln, and now I am going to pay you for it." Atwood was then struck in the mouth and stabbed in the left side simultaneously. It is believed that his wound will prove to be fatal. Two monte men known here as George Mahafferty and John Bull were arrested, and are now in jail. Mahafferty was found concealed in a coal box. He was taken to Atwood's bedside and recognized positively as the man who struck him. Atwood also remembers that he gave information against him at Lincoln. There is considerable excitement here. A Vigilance Committee has been organized, and if Atwood dies his murderers will be lynched. They are both bad characters. One is a desperado from Montana.

Journalistic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—The German papers of this city publish a call for a Convention of German Editors and Publishers of Wisconsin at Manitowoc on the 30th and 31st of next month. The gathering has no political significance, as the object is to secure a general acquaintance and mutual interchange of views toward the elevation of journalism in the State.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Members of the American Press Association, being dissatisfied with its management, met in the Manhattan Club House this afternoon and started the National Press Association. The former is expected to die for want of patronage, and all trouble by this device is avoided. The movement was very unanimous.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Wall street is very dull, owing to the hot weather. It has leaked out that the new gold clique is the old one under the direction of a new agent. The general opinion is that gold will not again touch 115, and a squeeze is expected in August or September.

STOCKS.

Jay Gould is said to have very little interest now in St. Paul and Northwestern, and to be long of the rest of the list. New York Central, Lake Shore, and Western Union Telegraph now make the backbone of the market. In other stocks there are cliques who operate confidently, knowing that there is a strong support back of them. Northwestern shares and Hannibal & St. Joe have been distributed, and are likely to become active again. Union Pacific is strongly held, and there is a large short interest in it. Rock Island is bought by those who know most about its affairs, as is also Wabash, which will be helped by the new administration of the Lake Shore as well as by the opening of the Canada Southern Road, so that whenever Vanderbilt shares begin to move the general bull market will probably follow.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is strong and fairly active for all low grades, and a shade better for fancy Minnesota and Western shipping extra. Wheat quiet, owing to the limited supply offering. Prices firmer; choice No. 2 Milwaukee wanted, and held at $1.50 for small lots, and $1.50 bid for early; winter better at the close, and in demand. Sales, 61,000 bu; receipts, 30,817 bu. Corn scarce and in better demand, chiefly for the home trade. Sales, 91,000 bu; receipts, 46,965 bu. Oats dull and easier; supply ample. Sales, 37,000 bu; receipts, 83,196 bu.

SPRINGFIELD.

A School Muddle in Which a Superintendent Fares Badly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 14.—At the close of the ward schools in this city, at the end of the school year, prominent gentlemen were appointed in each ward to conduct the examination of the pupils. For the Fourth Ward, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Gen. E. N. Bates, and Mr. Rolla Diller were the Committee, and at the close of the exercises they saw fit to publish their report, couched in courteous language, in which they criticized the manner of teaching in the school. Mr. J. C. Bennett, the City Superintendent of Schools, it seems, took offense at the report, and on last Saturday evening attacked the Committee through the columns of the *State Register*. The communication was in language calculated to offend against decency and good morals. A meeting of the School Board was called for this afternoon, and Mr. Bennett was, by a unanimous vote, ousted from his office. Mr. Brooks, the Principal of the High School, will probably be called to fill his place.

The *State Register* says, in its issue this afternoon, that the article got into the paper without having been read, else it would have been excluded.

The citizens will almost unanimously sustain the action of the Board, although Mr. Bennett has heretofore stood high as an educator and a man.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Man Murdered by His Wife and Stepson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, July 14.—A horrible murder, growing out of a family disturbance, transpired in this city on Saturday night last. A man named Dennis Hayes got into a quarrel with his wife, when the latter, assisted by her son, who is about 16 years of age, assaulted and beat him with a potato-masher, fracturing his skull in the most frightful manner. An effort was made to conceal the bloody deed, and, with a view to that, the body was buried early on the following day. Facts concerning the affair came to the knowledge of the authorities, however, and an investigation was determined upon. The remains were disinterred to-day, and a post mortem examination was held. The skull was found to be fractured in a number of places. The wife and step-son were at once arrested and placed in jail. At the Coroner's inquest evidence was elicited which proves beyond a doubt that they committed the murder. The affair has created considerable excitement in this community.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Bondholders' Suit to Get Possession of the St. Paul & Pacific Road—Other Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELAWARE, O., July 14.—By the exertions of the business men and capitalists of Delaware, the $100,000 asked by the Columbus & Toledo Railroad of this county has been raised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—While attempting to board a freight train near Waumatosa, on Sunday evening, a teamster employed at Schoonmaker's quarry, was instantly killed. The deceased, August Schablom, had secured a footing and was swinging around into place when he came in collision with a car standing on a side track. His head was crushed and his body narrowly escaped the wheels of the train.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Trains on the Mississippi Central now run to Milan, on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, instead of the Humboldt extension thence to Cairo, which is being pushed forward.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—The attorneys for John Kennedy & Co., of New York, and other bondholders, to-day filed a bill of complaint against the Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Pacific, First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific, and the mortgage trustees of the last-named road. Judge Dillon orders the defendants to show cause at Davenport July 29. The complaint and accompanying affidavits set forth that the two last-named companies are unable to pay their debts; that they are owned by the Directors of the Northern Pacific, and managed solely in the interest of that Company, to the injury of its creditors; that the finances and business of the first division have been mismanaged; that the money advanced for the building of extensions from Watab to Brainard and St. Cloud to St. Vincent was misappropriated to other uses; that the bondholders' security is upon lands appertaining to extensions, the grant of which expires Dec. 3 next, when the lands will revert to the benefit of the Northern Pacific, on which account the building of the extensions was stopped by the Northern Pacific Agents controlling the St. Paul & Pacific Companies. Plaintiffs ask the appointment of a Receiver, and the expenditure of the money they will advance under the direction of the Court to complete the extension lines. Col. Crooks testifies that DeGraff & Co. can finish the roads in time to save the grant in connection with certain lands from the St. Paul & Pacific grant, since patented to the Northern Pacific. Serious charges are made against George L. Becker, President, and William G. Moorehead, Construction Agent of the First Division Company. The complaint and affidavits as a whole allege, with many details, a plot to forfeit the St. Paul & Pacific grants for 370 miles of road, whereby the Holland bondholders would lose all security, and the Northern Pacific get most of the best lands under its own grant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—Articles of consolidation between the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, party of the first part, and the Chicago & Atlantic Extension Railroad Company, party of the second part, and the road now in process of construction known as the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad, were filed this morning in the office of the Secretary of State. The object of the consolidation is to form one continuous line from Pittsburgh to Chicago. The capital stock of the said consolidated corporation is fixed at $4,000,000. The by-laws of the party of the first part to be adopted and made the rule of government for the consolidated Company. The Directors, only elected for the first year, are as follows: George J. Bippus, David Studabaker, John Studabaker, Samuel M. Daily, Joseph W. Purmance, J. Kendmer, Isaac B. Hynes, Gustavus Durr, William Exmandoff, Jno. G. Earl, Isaac P. Coates, George A. Shuefelt, and J. C. Fawcett. The general offices of the consolidated Company to be at the City of Chicago, and the office of the Indiana Extension at Huntingdon, Ind.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—Some two years since, this county voted $500,000 in stock to the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railway, with the proviso that the money should not be used outside this county, until the road was completed within it. Two hundred thousand dollars in warrants have already been issued to the Company, and some time since the County Court appointed a committee to investigate the work done and the affairs of the road, which committee made a report against the Company, and to-day the County Court, by a vote of 18 to 5, refused to issue any more warrants, on the ground that the money voted by the county had been used outside of it, and in violation of the original contract. It is understood the Company will bring suit for the remainder of the bonds.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.91	80	78	S. W., fresh.	.01	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.96	81	67	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.93	87	65	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.91	88	59	S. W., brisk.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	82	81	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.99	80	87	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 88.
Minimum thermometer, 80.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

MONDAY, July 14—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenrd'e	29.98	65	E., gentle.		Fair.
Buffalo	29.98	70	W., fresh.	.11	Fair.
Cairo	30.10	81	S. E., light.		Clear.
Chicago	29.99	80	S. W., gentle.	.01	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.11	82	Calm.	.11	Fair.
Cleveland	30.02	72	S., fresh.	.01	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.00	81	Calm.	.56	Fair.
Detroit	29.98	70	W., fresh.	.77	Fair.
Duluth	30.00	71	N., fresh.		Fair.
Escanaba	30.04	65	E., gentle.		Clear.
Fort Garry	29.97	59	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
Keokuk	29.99	85	S. W., light.		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.02	77	N., gentle.		Fair.
Marquette	30.07	64	N. W., gentle.		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.98	78	S. W., gentle.	.04	Fair.
Pembina	30.03	65	E., light.		Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.96	70	Calm.		Clear.
Toledo	30.01	73	S., gentle.	.40	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—On Tuesday, for the Gulf States, westerly winds, warm and dry weather, followed by increased local storms. In the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southeast winds, veering to southerly; partially cloudy weather and rain on the immediate coast. For the Middle and Eastern States, higher temperature, southwesterly winds and local rains. For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, southeasterly winds, higher temperature, and generally cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 14, 1873.

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	30 ft.	1 in.	....	....
Cincinnati	14 ft.	0 in.	....	1 ft. 6 in.
Davenport	10 ft.	3 in.	....	2 in.
Keokuk	10 ft.	2 in.	2 in.	....
Leavenworth	9 ft.	10 in.	....	....
Louisville	7 ft.	7 in.	....	4 in.
Memphis	23 ft.	4 in.	4 in.	....
Nashville	5 ft.	3 in.	....	8 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft.	4 in.	....	....
Omaha	11 ft.	0 in.	....	....
St. Louis	22 ft.	10 in.	....	1 ft 2 in.
St. Paul	7 ft.	0 in.	....	4 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

FOR THE ARCTIC.

Departure of the Steamer Tigress in Search of the Polaris.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamer Tigress sailed this evening from the Navy-Yard on her voyage in search of the Polaris. During the morning a supply of coal and water was taken aboard, and in the afternoon a quantity of clothing and baggage was placed on the steamer. At 5 o'clock the Tigress cast loose from her moorings, and headed up stream. The men on the receiving ship Vermont and the corvette Brooklyn manned the yards, and cheer after cheer was heard from both crews, returned with hearty good will from the decks and rigging of the Tigress. The expeditionary vessel then steamed slowly in the direction of Hell Gate. As she passed the Government battery one farewell shot was fired. The Tigress then steadily steamed along the East River, accompanied by the navy tug Catalpa, on board of which were Mrs. Greer, wife of Capt. Greer, Mrs. Capt. Chandler, and several other ladies. Many ladies and children watched the vessel from the Navy-Yard dock until she was out of sight.

RELIGIOUS.

Centennial Celebration of the First Methodist Conference in America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The centennial celebration of the first Methodist annual Conference in America took place this afternoon at St. George's M. E. Church, the same building in which the first annual Conference was held. Bishop Janes presided and addressed the meeting, saying the results during the past 100 years in the progress of the Methodist Church have exceeded that of any other. Letters were read from Bishops Scott, Wiley, Merrill, Haven, Andrews, Brook, and Pierce, regretting inability to be present. An essay on Methodism in America before the first annual Conference was read by the Rev. J. B. Wakely, D. D., of New York. Remarks were made by Anthony Null, for sixty-two years a member of St. George's Church, Bishop Richardson, of Canada, and Edmund S. Yard. Interesting exercises were also held in the evening.

ARIZONA.

Movements of Troops—Execution of a Cow-Thief by a Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Arizona dates to July 7 are at hand. Orders were issued for the abandonment of camps at Hualpi, Beale Springs, and Date Creek. The troops will be employed constructing a telegraph.

At Phœnix, on July 4, a Mexican named Mariano Tisnado was arrested for stealing a cow, taken before a Justice of the Peace, and remanded to jail. An excited crowd took Tisnado out of jail and hanged him. He was implicated in the recent Griffin murder.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Yale College Exploring Party—Interesting Discoveries.

FORT MCPHERSON, Neb., July 14.—Prof. Marsh and the Yale exploring party returned here to-day from the Niobrara River, where they have spent the last month in geological investigations. The trip was successful, and many interesting discoveries were made. Many new and extinct animals were found, and among them several fossil horses, camels, and rhinoceroses. The party are all well, and will start to-morrow for Fort Bridger, Wyoming, to explore the Uintah Mountain country.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELAWARE, Ohio, July 14.—A number of boys in sport let off the brakes of a gravel train on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad yesterday, and the cars descending the incline, ran off the track and were demolished.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—During a heavy hail-storm this morning, a passenger train from Hornellsville, on the Erie Railway, ran into a gravel train, seriously injuring four laborers, and cutting and bruising several others.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—T. W. Morton, of Paducah, accidentally fell off a train and through a bridge, forty feet, into the water, on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Road, this morning. He was rescued and taken back by the train to Paducah. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

Political.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—The Ramsey County Convention elects twelve delegates, all for Davis. The Minneapolis *Tribune* is authorized to say that Austin positively declines a re-election. It is reported that Washburn will withdraw in favor of John A. Thacher, of Goodhue County. Davis' chances for the nomination are improving.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Executive Committee of the Labor Reform party of this State have changed the place for the holding of the State Convention for the nomination of a ticket from Worcester to Lowell. The time is fixed for Aug. 6.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 14.—A report is current that two cases of cholera have appeared in this city. Nothing positive is known about the nature of the disease, and it has no doubt been called cholera, where nothing more existed than the ordinary complaints. The city has been disinfected, and the sanitary condition is greatly improved. No fears need be entertained of an epidemic.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—Several deaths occurred from cholera, brought on by imprudence, in Paducah, yesterday and last night. The number is not reported.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Two cholera deaths were reported here to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The health of this city was never better than at present. A few cases of sporadic cholera occasionally appear, but excite no apprehension. Many persons who left the city during the prevalence of the cholera are returning. The morning train for Louisville, Ky., which was discontinued on account of the cholera, has been resumed. There was no death from cholera reported to-day.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The cholera has broken out among the convicts in the Penitentiary. Up to this time five cases are reported. Two have resulted fatally. One of the fatal cases was that of Thomas J. Lawrence, of Bucyrus, an old man of 70, who has been in poor health for years. The other was Samuel Behm, a life term convict from Hamilton County, who has been in prison eighteen years. The entire prison is disinfected, and in excellent condition, so it is thought the disease is now under control.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—Two cases of Asiatic cholera are reported in this city to-night.

KATE STODDARD.

The Murderess of Charles Goodrich.

From the New York Times, July 13.

Kate Stoddard is supposed to have come from her home in Massachusetts over a year since, and formed the acquaintance of Goodrich by answering a "personal" advertisement in a New York newspaper. As might have been expected, an acquaintance so formed soon degenerated to criminal intimacy. Kate was then employed in a bonnet factory on the corner of Broadway and Spring streets. After a few weeks' acquaintance with Goodrich, she moved to one of the houses in Degraw street, and was his constant companion. She asserts that he was united to her by a mock marriage, but the gentleman whom she charges with the performance of the ceremony indignantly denies all knowledge of it. Her visits to New York to the house of an abortionist named Butts, her premature confinement in a private lying-in establishment near by, her return, on convalescence, to Degraw street, and her quarrels with Goodrich, have already been detailed, and their repetition in this connection is unnecessary. The murderess being now in custody, and the once dark mystery cleared up, little remains to be told of the past history of the case. Charles Goodrich was a childless widower, and a man of little moral character. He owned about one-third interest in a block of seven brown-stone houses in Degraw street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a bleak and dreary portion of South Brooklyn. He superintended their erection during 1872, and when finished, in the fall of that year, he moved into one of them and lived, to all outward appearances, the life of a recluse, his only visitor being his brother, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, well known in the social and political circles of Brooklyn. Charles Goodrich associated with the neighbors only in relation to business affairs. His intimacy with a woman, a stranger to the neighborhood, became known from his appearance with her on the stoop of his house during the fall of 1872. The woman was described as a handsome blonde, a "Diana-like" woman. One evening in February a struggle was heard in the house and the voice of a woman crying "murder." A neighbor was apprised of the cry and ran to the house, but all was dark and still. On Feb. 20 Mr. W. W. Goodrich received by post at his office in New York the following letter:

BROOKLYN, February, 1873.

MR. GOODRICH—SIR: I propose to tell the truth. Will you listen?

For the past eight months I have been living in the second house of the block of new buildings on Degraw street, the third door from Fifth avenue. I have lived there unknown to anyone except Charley. About one year ago I was married to him secretly, for I trusted. I loved him so truly that his word was law to me, and he wished for no one to know of our marriage until some future time on account of property; the reason connected with it he did not fully explain. I was very foolish, for I was alone in New York, with no friends only him. I have learned since then that the clergyman who married us was no minister at all, only a friend of his, Reuben Smith, a doctor, I think, who lives in the city. In December last, a month ago, our baby was born. Before that, and since then, Charley has treated me with the utmost cruelty, disowning all ties between us. Several days ago a woman with ringlets came here to one of the houses after a stove he had for her. I was at the window and noticed the conversation between them. When Charley came into the house he told me that we must part, that there was no marriage between us, that he had tired of me, etc. This woman with the ringlets is his new love; he acknowledged that. Oh, it seems as if it could not be the same world to me now, all is so dark and desolate. My heart is completely broken. To love and struggle on alone I have got to do, and I cannot without assistance. The reason I write this, and the circumstance under which I write, are most painful. I have been trying to work. I have been at work in a store all this week. To-night (Saturday) I came here to my lonely home and was very unexpectedly accosted by a man just as I was unlocking the door. He asked me if I wished to see Mr. Goodrich; I told him yes, and asked him who he was. He said his name was George Baker; that he had been employed to watch the building, and that my trunks and clothes had been taken into another house. I was quite bewildered, and I had not the slightest idea that Charley would every treat me in this manner. I followed the man into the house and saw all my things thrown upon the floor. It seems like some dreadful nightmare. To-morrow is the Sabbath, and where will I stay, or what will I do? I have no money and no friends. I am seated on my trunk writing this to you. My hands are so stiff with the cold that I cannot hold my pen; for that reason it may not be easy for you to decipher my hurried writing.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. AMY G——.

The surname initial "G" was evidently intended for "Goodrich." Two days after receiving the letter, Mr. Goodrich called on his brother and questioned him as to the truth of the statements in the mysterious document. He admitted that they were correct, with the exception of the story of the mock marriage, which he said was absolutely untrue. The woman was absent when Mr. Goodrich first visited his brother in Degraw street, but on the occasion of a subsequent visit, about two weeks before the murder, a woman was seen in the house. Charles Goodrich acknowledged her presence, and said she was the writer of the letter, and that he intended sending her to New York, as she was a bad woman. The next visit of Mr. Goodrich to his brother's residence was on the morning of the eventful Friday, March 21, when, after repeated and unsuccessful ringing and knocking, he obtained the key of the adjoining house and reached the one to which he desired entrance by descending through the scuttle. Everything was in order up-stairs; on reaching the casement he found the door of the front room locked, and on entering from the kitchen his brother was seen lying dead before the fire-place, with a pistol by his side and a bullet ball in his temple.

From the New York Sun, July 12.

On the way to the police station she tried to destroy two letters. They were written on dark blue tinted paper, enclosed in envelopes of the same color. On the envelopes were two-cent postage stamps, and the following addresses in Kate's handwriting:

MR. F. T. EVANS,
54 East Twelfth street,
New York.

Box 4,410,
Jersey City,
New Jersey.

The letters were as follows, bearing date July 6, the day of her arrest:

JULY 8.

Box 4,410.

It is not convenient for me to enclose my photograph, and since you advertised with a view to matrimony I should not think you would wish your intended wife to send her picture to a gentleman whom she has never seen. I remain respectfully votre fiancee,

JESSE WILLOUGHBY.

Address me thus. Jersey City, N. J.

The other letter is—

JULY 8, 1873.

Mr. F. T. Evans:

I regret that I have only just now received your letter of the 2d.

I hope you will have returned from Saratoga by the time this reaches you.

In my letter to you I expressed the wish that whatever letters I had sent you should be preserved, and I feel just a little bit grieved because you did not assure me that they would be. I remain, respectfully,

JESSE WILLOUGHBY.

P. S.—I consider "age," when it brings with it profitable experience rather an advantage than otherwise to its possessor. JESSE.

Behavior of Lizzie L. King, the Accused—Her Trial Not Expected to Take Place for Three Months.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Charles Goodrich, slept soundly in the Kings County Jail last night. The leading papers were furnished her at her request to-day, and she read all which they contained in reference to her case. Some of the statements she remarked were incorrect, but she did not particularize them. For a time she appeared in rather melancholy mood, but subsequently brightened up and appeared very cheerful. She conversed some time with Fanny Hyde, the murderess of George W. Watson, whom she considerably resembles. They spend the greater part of the time in each other's company.

The excitement in Brooklyn over the case is unabated, and it is the topic of conversation in every house and on every corner.

This morning, Miss King's effects, with the exception of a number of letters and articles of the deceased, found in her possession, were sent to jail. The watch, pocketbook, rings, seals, etc., were handed over to the District Attorney, and will be used as evidence on the trial. The trial, however, will not take place in three months, as it will be September before the next Grand Jury will be empaneled.

Miss Palm, the affianced of Goodrich, had a long interview with the murderess to-day.

The detective, Miss Handly, is still in search of Roscoe, as is also Lucette Myers.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—The harvest is just commencing in the southern half of the State. The wheat crop of Iowa is larger and promises better than ever before. In the northern portion of the State harvest hands are very scarce. Farmers are offering $3 per day, but cannot secure hands enough at any price. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi, and West Tennessee are much more encouraging, though drouth is feared. Reports from North Alabama are conflicting, and the appearance of the cotton-caterpillar is reported in several sections; likewise in the prairie regions of Mississippi.

DES MOINES, July 14.—The wheat crop in Mills County is reported bad. Appanoose County has promise of the largest crop of corn that was ever raised there.

Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 14.—Richard Haley, an iron-puddler at the rolling-mill, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., was drowned at noon to-day, while bathing. His age was 26 years.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—About 6 o'clock this afternoon, in the river 10 miles below this city, off Willow Grove a squall struck and capsized a sail boat containing seven young men, four of whom, Miller Spence, aged 17; Jacob Andrews, aged 21; Baldwin Wilson, aged 18; and George Cook, aged 20, were drowned.

The Anglo-American Cable.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The following telegram has been received at the office of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, in New York:

"The steamers Kangaro and Edinburgh arrived at Placentia, New Foundland, on Sunday morning, with the cable on board for two lines between that place and Sydney, Cape Breton. The Edinburgh came into collision with an iceberg in a dense fog off Cape Breton. Her bow-gear was damaged, but the ship was not much injured."

Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—E. Christianson committed suicide in Virginia City to-day, by taking arsenic. He left a note, saying that he killed himself to avoid starving to death.

DUBUQUE, July 14.—This morning, at New Hampton, Iowa, James Lester, a shoemaker, 45 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Family troubles were the cause.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14.—United States Commissioner William C. Stores committed suicide this morning.

Fratricides Plead Not Guilty.

RICHMOND, July 14.—In Clarke County Court to-day, Lycurgus and Oscar Little were indicted for the murder of their brother Clinton, and being arraigned plead not guilty. This is the affray which occurred near Winchester on the 5th of July, in which several of the brothers Little were engaged, two of them and their mother being wounded and one killed.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 14.—Mrs. Rachel Moffatt, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Adel yesterday morning, while walking in her garden. A little granddaughter who was with her, was struck on the shoulder, burning her down to her feet on the right side, and rendering necessary the amputation of some of her toes.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Arrived—Steamships Egypt, Oceanic, Wisconsin, and City of New York, from Liverpool, and Colon, from Aspinwall.

LONDON, July 14.—Arrived out, the steamships Wyoming, Baltic, and Hammonia, from New York.

The Wilmington Bank Failure.

JOLIET, Ill., July 14.—The failure of Mr. Daniels, the Wilmington banker, continues to excite intense interest in this county. Recent developments are startling and of a damaging character as to the conduct of the bank's affairs. The liabilities are fully $300,000, as was first reported.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The daily edition of the Cincinnati *Daily Times and Chronicle* yesterday appeared as the Cincinnati *Daily Times*.

At Cambridge, Ohio, yesterday, a 9-year old son of Wm. Dade, colored, accidentally shot and killed his 2-year old brother.

A stone quarry at Pomeroy, Ohio, caved in, yesterday, killing a young man named Hutcher, and wounding George Savage.

Sam. Hamilton, shot by Peter Fitzgerald, in Virginia City, a few days since, died on Sunday night from the effects of the wounds.

A boy 13 years old, named Faust, was accidentally killed at Indianapolis, on Sunday night, by falling from a building in process of construction.

William Garningstar was killed at Upper Sandusky, yesterday, by being thrown from a wagon, the horses attached to which were running away.

Frank Masina, who was arrested in Cedar Rapids some days since for shamefully abusing his own child, and whose wife was so mysteriously murdered two months since, has been arrested on a charge of murdering his wife.

A man named David B. McKinley, who was wounded in the head at Dubuque, on the Fourth of July, while firing a small cannon, died yesterday with the lockjaw, after suffering excruciating agony.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson, Professor of Theology in Lane Seminary, has decisively declined the recent invitation to the Presidency of Knox College. He will continue at his post in the Seminary.

The will of the late William Whiting, of Boston, gives $5,000 to Harvard College for a scholarship, $1,000 to the Town of Concord for its public library, $50,000 to relatives and friends, and the remainder to his wife and children.

On Sunday night, Jim Johnson was shot and killed at White's Station, near Memphis, by one Davis. Johnson was visiting Davis' sister, and had been ordered not to come there again, which warning was disregarded, with the result stated. Davis is in jail. All are colored.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Two young men, whose names could not be learned, had an altercation in a West Side street-car, near Clinton street, at midnight last night, which resulted in one of them shooting the other, inflicting a slight wound in the hip. They were both under the influence of liquor, and were part of a crowd which had been spreeing together in a saloon near Wood street. Our reporter was on the ground soon after the shooting occurred, but could learn nothing from the witnesses, it being their evident desire to keep it out of the papers. The car was stopped and the young man put into a carriage and hastily driven away.

FIRE IN THE PALMER HOUSE.

The alarm of fire from Box 21 at 2 o'clock this morning was caused by a small fire on the roof of the Palmer House, on State street, near the Monroe street side. It is supposed to have been started by a tinker's furnace. It was speedily extinguished.

MARRIAGES.

MARTINE—NYE—At White Plains, N. Y., Thursday, July 10, at the residence of the late C. H. Mitchell, by the Rev. T. Clark Steele, Stephen A. Martine and Kittie Clark Nye, of Chicago.

LUNT—GOODWIN—At Grace Church, July 14, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Mr. Charles T. Lunt and Miss Fannie Goodwin. No cards.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

DEATHS.

TURNBULL—On Monday, July 14, at 10 a. m., at Hermitage-av., Chicago, John, only son of John and Rebecca Turnbull, aged 5 months.

Funeral this day at 12 o'clock to Rosehill.

☞ Edinburgh and Bristol papers please copy.

GLEASON—July 14, at 6:35 o'clock, Miss Annie Gleason, formerly of Oswego, N. Y., aged 26 years.

Funeral this day (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock, from late residence, 18 North Wells-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

☞ Oswego and Indianapolis papers please copy.

BARNARD—On Monday, July 14, Sylvester, son of Richard and Marianne Barnard.

Funeral this day (Tuesday), at 3 p. m., from late residence, 283 Warren-av.

DOANE—On Sunday morning, at 2 a. m., at the residence of Mr. John Link, No. 72 Judd-st., Alice, only child of Lieut. G. C. and Amelia Doane, of Fort Ellis, Montana, aged 4 months.

☞ San Francisco papers will please copy.

HOLTON—On Monday, July 14, at 420 Catherine-st., Patrick Holton, aged 44 years.

Funeral from his late residence, this day (Tuesday), at half-past 10 o'clock, to the Milwaukee depot by carriages, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Grand Auction Sale AT ELMHURST,

(Formerly known as Cottage Hill),

On WEDNESDAY, July 16, '73, At 12 o'clock m., on the ground.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Wells-st. Depot at 10 o'clock on the morning of the sale. A FREE LUNCH will be served on the ground at 11 o'clock a. m. We shall sell

200 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

Fronting on wide and spacious avenues. Also

FOUR HANDSOME New Two-Story Dwellings

Each with a large lot 100 feet front.

Each house contains two parlors, marble mantels, dining-room, kitchen, pantries, closets, and four good sleeping-rooms. Good cellar and water. The houses are built in modern style, with brick foundations and the best of seasoned timber.

EASY TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, 15 per cent within 30 days, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

GET A PLAT. For other particulars see GEORGE SHAW, 119 Dearborn-st., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Dry Goods

On THURSDAY, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

COTTAGE HOUSE, 914 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Near Twenty-fifth-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Sale will take place on the ground. Cottage has six rooms, high ceilings, nearly new, and in good repair. Terms cash at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Turn Out, Turn Out FOR THE GREAT Real Estate Sale.

It will be the last and only chance in this locality. H. E. PICKET, owner, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

Of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

71 SPLENDID LOTS

ON

Saturday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., ON THE GROUND.

Better lots are not to be had in Chicago. Let the occasion be a GRAND and MEMORABLE ONE. A new and magnificent canvas pavilion, not to be surpassed on the Continent, and used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

These choice lots are fronting on Division, Hoyne, Chrystal, and Bryson-sts., handsomely situated on elevated ground, between Wicker and Humboldt Parks, and among the choicest residence property in the city, only 1-4 mile from the terminus of the Milwaukee-av. cars and omnibus line.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished each purchaser. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot.

Free Busses will start from the corner of State and Randolph-sts. at 2 o'clock, and from Division-st. and Milwaukee-av. at 2½ o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

This will be a bona fide sale, and every lot will positively be sold. For plats or information apply to H. E. PICKET, 82 Washington-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, July 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT AUCTION, SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Felt and Linen Hats, Notions. Also a large bankrupt stock of Trimmed Hats. At 11 o'clock, Rag, and Venetian Carpets, by the roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Shrewd, Sharp Merchants

Always look over Auction Sales when trade is quiet. These are the times for Bargains.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Will offer, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9½ a. m., all that remain of their consignments of SPRING and SUMMER

Boots and Shoes, 450 CASES.

BY HODGES & CO.

We will sell the Entire Contents of two Large Residences, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16,

At our Warerooms, 613 West Lake-st., consisting of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Furniture, 1 Parlor Melodeon, Piano Case, Walnut Bedsteads, Empire Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Lounges, Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c. Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Cook and Parlor Stoves, and 2,000 other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive and without reserve, as the owners are leaving the city.

HODGES & CO., Auct'rs, 613 West Lake-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 a. m., we shall sell at No. 14 Willard-place, east of Union Park, the entire contents of that residence, consisting of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, splendid Carpets, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description, to be closed out without reserve.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

AT REGULAR AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9½ a. m.,

A General Line of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Including Bedding and Carpets, &c. Also, a fine lot of Office Desks, Baby Carriages, [illegible] Buggies, Billiard Tables, &c. [illegible] Chromos.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

61 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS & GENERAL MERCHANDISE, WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10 a. m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 61 S. Canal-st.